The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,773—New Series.
BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1903.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th Jan.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st „
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th „
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th „
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	3rd Feb. 1903
a TIROL	B. Betfol	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	B. Colledani	[illegible]600	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	......	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th January, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,560	G. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800, 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 30th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office).
LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID,
CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A.
and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRIO CIGARS.

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs.	7-4	per	100
INVINCIBLES	„	4-0	„	50
PETIT BOUQUET	„	3-4	„	50
CORA	„	3-0	„	25
GLORIA	„	4-0	„	50
AROMA	„	6-4	„	100
BELLA	„	5-0	„	50
BISMARK	„	6-0	„	25
EXCEPTIONALS	„	6-0	„	25
NACIONALS	„	4-0	„	25
TRIO'S PRIDE	„	3-8	„	50

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE

FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and, when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 105 to Rs. 140.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 125.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 210 to Rs. 490.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER,
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM,
In various sizes, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 420.

MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Asparagus Dishes.
„ Servers.
Beer Jugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.
Bread, Butter, and Cake Stands.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Forks.
Breakfast Cruets.
Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
Cake and Bread Baskets.
Calendars.
Call Bells.
Candelabras.
Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases.
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks.
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
Powder Boxes.
Prize Cups.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
Sherry Cobler Shakers.
Side Dishes.
Smokers Requisites.
Soup Tureens.
Spirit Frames.
Spirit Labels.
Spoons and Forks.
Sugar Basins and Cream Jugs.
Table Cutlery.
Tantalus.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Spoons.
Toast Racks.
Toilet Service.
Vegetable Dishes.
Waiters.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MORENAS & CO.

64, MEADOWS, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. M. PHESANIA,

MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS

DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

WEDNESDAY.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
PROF. GROSSI,
MIND READER AND HYPNOTIST.
MLLE. ROUX
AND
ALVA THE GREAT.

Popular Prices : Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

SPECIAL MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Matinee Prices : Rs. 3, 2, 1.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
Plan at SOUNDY & CO.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT ! !

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,
IN AID OF THE
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH
COMPLETION AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Commencing at 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Allegro Vivace...Italian Symphony of 90....Mendelssohn.
String Band of the 2nd Btn. Oxford Lt. Infy. and Organ.
Lt.-G. A. SULLIVAN.
2. Song ....The Song of Hybrias the Cretan ....Elliott.
Mr. W. E. WAITE.
3. Song ....For the Sake of the Past...Mattei.
Mrs. OTTO ERNST.
4. Violin Solo ....Romance ....Wolff.
(By desire.)
Mrs. COLLIE.
5. Vocal Duet ....Trust Her Not ....Balfe.
The Misses WARD.
6. Song ....Berceuse ....Godard.
Madame DURAN.
7. Song ....Ch'io mai vi possa ....Handel.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
8. Overture ....Athalia ....Mendelssohn.
2 Pianos Eight Hands.
Miss EVANS Mr. R. WENNING.
Miss BANKS Lt. G. A. SULLIVAN.

PART II.

9. Danse Macabre...(Op. 40) ....Saint Saens.
String Band of the 2nd Btn. Oxford Lt. Infy.
10. Song ....Sea Fancies ....Noel Johnson.
Mrs. CROWE.
11. Song ....Good Bye ....Tosti.
Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE.
12. Song ....A Summer Night ....G. Thomas.
Miss PROCTER.
13. Trombone Solo....Adagio ....Kuhn.
Lce.-Cpl. PHILLIPS.
(With Organ acc. Lt. G. A. SULLIVAN.)
14. Song ....A Woodland Serenade......Mascheroni.
Mrs. BOLLAM.
Mandolin Obligato, Mrs. DOVE.
15. Saltarello ....Italian Symphony (Op. 90) Mendelssohn.
String Band of the 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ACCOMPANISTS :

Miss PROCTER, Lieut. G. A. SULLIVAN, Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE, Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

The two "BLUTHNER," Aliquot Grand Pianos kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PRICES : Rs. 3 and 2.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, As. 8.
Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.
Piano Depot, Medows St., and Oak Lane.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above Institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of April next. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent on receipt of annas four by the Principal. Applications for Examination must be received not later than THURSDAY, 5th February, 1903. Any candidates are eligible.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary V. J. T. I.

OFFICE PREMISES.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

NEW PREMISES in ESPLANADE ROAD, Part of the FIRST and SECOND FLOORS are available TO BE LET as Offices.

Old Premises in Elphinstone Circle. The GROUND FLOOR is available.

For rent and other particulars apply to

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

No. 5895—MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1902.

PART I.—Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, &c.

Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PEARL FISHERY OF 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at Marichchikaddi in the Island of Ceylon, on or about 22nd February, 1903.

The banks to be fished are the South-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 49,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 120 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day each boat being fully manned with divers ; the East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 11,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 23 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers ; the North-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 32 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers ; the Periya Paar Karrai, estimated to contain 8,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 20 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers.

2. It is, therefore, necessary that such boat owners and divers, as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Marichchikaddi by the 17th February next, and it is notified that the first day's fishing will take place on the first favourable day after the 22nd February.

3. Marichchikaddi is on the mainland, eight miles by sea south of Sillavaturai, and supplies of good water and provisions can be obtained there.

4. The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

5. The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India will be permitted to travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes :—(1) Tuticorin to Colombo, or (2) Paumben to Marichchikaddi, and by no other.

Arrangements will be made, as at the last Fishery, for travellers to proceed from Paumben direct to the Camp. The only restriction imposed on travellers by the Paumben route will be inspection by the Medical Officer at Paumben.

6. All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon currency.

7. Drafts on the banks in Colombo or bills on the agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

8. For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

9. No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs

By His Excellency the Governor's Command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 22nd 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S } GRAND
HARMSTON'S } CIRCUS.
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 22ND JANUARY.
ON THE MAIDAN, OPPOSITE POLICE COURT.

NEW COMPANY !
NEW COMPANY ! !

THE ONLY CIRCUS EXTANT.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
THE VALDARES, }
THE VALDARES, } BESSIE AND JAMES.
THE VALDARES, }
CHAMPION TRICK SAFETY BICYCLISTS OF THE WORLD.
Their Act alone worth the Price of Admission.

ALSO FIRST APPEARANCE OF
JOHN WELBY COOKE,
JOHN WELBY COOKE,
JOHN WELBY COOKE,
SCOTLAND'S CHAMPION HORSEMAN.
(With his own imported Horses)
This Rider once witnessed, all others fade from your memory.

MLLE. MARGUERITE,
The Dashing Hurricane Hurdle Rider.

GUILLAUME AND AUGOUSTE,
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Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th January, 1903.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR K. S. AIYAR, B. A., Principal of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Commercial College, Bombay, will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 27th January, 1903, at 6 P. M.

SUBJECT.—"HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION and OUR UNIVERSITIES." Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£562,500

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W. MOIR,
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Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 5th January, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, will be payable on application on and after Monday, the 12th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1902.

By order of the Board.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th January, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
37, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardinieres with flowerpots, bronze table ornaments, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD HANOOMAN LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

By direction of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., sell upon the premises, by Public Auction, the following properties, viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land o[illegible]ound, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses a[illegible]awls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate on the [illegible]h side of the Old Hanooman Lane, within the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Hargowan Chatur, on the west partly by the property formerly of Trimback Raghoba but now of Purshotum Govindji, and partly by the property of Narotumdas Narandas, on the north partly by the said Old Hanooman Lane, partly by the house of Dwarkadas Vassonji, and partly by the house secondly hereinafter described, and on the south by the property formerly of Raghunathdas Shivram Joshi and now of Narayen Muljee, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under Nos 10, 10 A, 13 and 13A, but now under Street Nos. 114, 116, 124, 126, 128, and 130.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Hanooman Street, within the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 254 square yards and 8-9 of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Dwarkadas Vassonji, on the west and south by the firstly described property, and on the north by the said Old Hanooman Street, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 684 and 402 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 11 but now under street Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs Little and Co., solicitors for the mortgagees, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 26th inst, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Ghella Aspal, consisting of gold kuddar, mandlia ring, nose ring and vedla, silver kandoro, todo, toe rings, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the foot of the Byculla Bridge, opposite the Scottish High School the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing-room suite of safas and chairs lined French plush, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano by Soundy, large size Austrian safe with Chubb's lock on stand, large cooking stove with water tank table ornaments, lamps, pictures, strong built victoria with grey Arab horse and harness, garden plants in pots and tubs, etc., the property of W. G. GUEST, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE CLERK ROAD, BYCULLA, AND AT ARTHUR ROAD ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

By order of the Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 28th day of September, 188?, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties in one lot on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1903, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly :—All that piece or parcel of Foras leasehold land situate on the Clerk Road, Byculla, in the Registration District of Bombay and bounded as follows :—On the West by the Circle, on the North by the Arthur Road, on the South by the Clerk Road, and on the East by the land hereinafer described and which said premises form part of the land assessed under Collector's Old No. 91, New No. 13593, old Survey No. 375, New Survey No. A 1-3424.

Secondly :—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated at Arthur Road on the Byculla Flats in the Registration District of Bombay and bounded as follows :—On the north by the said Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the South and East by the leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed and which said piece is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under No. 91, New No. 13597, old Survey No. 375, New No. A 1-3424 together with all buildings or dwelling houses standing on the said two pieces of land and which said two pieces of land are believed to contain about 780 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Mullah and Mullah, at their Office No. 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 36-38, 40-42, 44, 1, 48-50, Popatwadi ; 81-87, 257-259, Kalbadevie Road ; 25?-255, 243-251, 230-232, 234-238, 232-242, 1, 2, 3, 4, 168-170, 164-166, and 110-112, Lohar Chawl Street.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, and coloured piece-goods,

1 double barrelled breach loading central fire rifle, with case, by L. Paton and Son.

1 six chamber revolver with leather case by 'Army and Navy.'

1 lot of fancy glassware consisting of pint and quart decanters, sugar pots, butter pots, fruit dishes, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.

1 bay Arab horse, 14-1, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.

1 handsome cross Arab and country-bred mare, fast and showy, should make either a good racer or polo pony,

1 Gujrat buffaloe in full milk, calf one month old.

1 Surat buffaloe with female calf, at present giving 6 seers of milk daily, when in full milk gives 12 seers.

1 Delhi buffaloe cow calf 1 year old, mother gives 30 seers of milk daily.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, in the old premises of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, drawing room sofas and chairs, large pier glasses in gilt frame, large pier tables, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 light hanging argand lamps and chandeliers, large band organs, first-rate English eight-day clocks, single and double door almyras, musical box, handsome table ornaments, first-rate pictures, globe lamps, Cambay carpets, chiffoneers, corner cabinets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved furniture, made to order by Robert and others, rich glassware and porcelainware by Treacher and Co., best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, drawing room suit, cabinets, large chiffoneers with mirror back, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, glass door bookcases, Singapore chairs, one sweet-toned square piano by Soundy and Co., one harmonium, Singer's sewing machine, rich table ornaments, one large cabinet ice-box with filter, iron safe, perambulator, gentleman and lady's bicycles, garden-plants in tubs and pots, garden benches, etc., the property of THOMAS GAHAGAN Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 CASES ITALIAN GLUE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Nensi Perco—

120 cases best Italian Glue.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF TEMKER STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at [illegible]m., sell the undermentioned property on the pre[illegible] by Public Auction under instructions of Bai Fu[illegible]ow of Ghandhi Mulchand Kalianji and administ[illegible] of the Estate of Dayal Purshotam, the deceased mort[illegible], and on account and at the risk of Abdul Karim Esmail and Cassum Esmail the mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of June, 1896, and made between the said Abdul Karim Esmail and Cassum Esmail of the one part and the said Dayal Purshotam of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement (169 3-9) square yards or thereabout, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1244, new No. 8411, old survey No. 2355, and New Survey No. 3809, together with the message, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Temker Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under old No. 53, and now under B Ward No. 188 and Street Nos. 106, 108, 110, and bounded as follows ; that is to say, on the east by the said Temker Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Janbai, wife of Abdulla, and on the south by the house of Mussa Mani Mapla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys-at-law, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1903.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 2 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM,
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,
480, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR BUYING
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
TYPEWRITERS,
CARBONS, RIBBONS,
AND
ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL
MACHINES.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£93	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/4	= "
SILVER—		
Spot in London	21 3/4	= — 1/16
2 months hence	21 7/8	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	47 1/8	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris Cheques	25·13	= + 1/2
Berlin	20·48	= + 1/2
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= "
6 " "	3 1/2 pr ct	= "
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= "
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= "
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= + 1/8
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	= + 1/8

METALS.

Copper Braziers £65-10.
Yellow Metal, 5 3-4d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar Iron Belgium, £5-2-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-0-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-0.
Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 10 1-2d.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-4. Jan.-Feb. Buyers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Brown 33 3-4. Jan.-Feb. Business done. Tone firm.

Linseed Bold 47 3-4. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

Arrivals—Steamers Caspian, Bissagno and Othello.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 4·82 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·76	4·76	4·76	4·77
+3	+3	+3	+3
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·78	4·78	4·78	4·71
+3	+3	+4	+4
Sept.-Oct.			
4·51			
+2			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	36,000 bales.
Do. last year	28,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 "
Continent	24,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9·00 + 5
Futures, month of March	8·80 + 1
Do. do. July	8·87 + 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 11-16
Futures month of April	8·91 — 1
Do. July	9·08
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 19th January 1903 :—

Cotton	13,477 bales.
Wheat	13,044 cwts.
Linseed	1,193 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	4,499 "
Gingellyseed	39,863 "
Poppyseed	1,035 "
Groundnuts	1,333 "
Castorseed	1,779 "
Rice	12,214 "
Myrabollams	3,738 "
Cottonseed	31,610 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bullion ex s. s. Arabia from London, Rs. 8,86,106.

Silver Bullion ex s. s. Oriental from London, Rs. 35,642.

Gold Coins ex s. s. Valetta from Australia, Rs. 16,50,000.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d
Do	6 do	do		1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs	3 do	do		170 1-2
Marks	3 do	do		138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight.		115
Shanghai	30	do	do	159
Japan	30	do	do	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97 5
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 5

Money Market —Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 15th January	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th do.	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 13th do.	6 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8 7	
Forward April-May	8 0	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 9	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 15	to 6 0
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May	6 8	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	8 5	
Forward April-May	9 10	
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	23 12	
Forward April-May.	24 4	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Ready	37 0	
Forward		
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	37 8	
15 per cent. Mxd. "	37 0	
25 " "	35 12	
50 " "	34 8	
Black Kutnee "	33 0	

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	156	—	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	171	163	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G)	171	163	...	do
Belati, MG	184	178	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	172	166	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	188	182	...	do
Oomra good staple	192	186	...	do
Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karanja do	186	184	...	do
Broach do	211	...	202	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar H. G.	...	...	171	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	200	25 do
Westerns	...	...	190	25 do

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	37,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·75	4·75	4·76	4·77
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.Sept.**	**Sep.-Oct**
4·78	4·78	4·77	4·70	4·50

COTTON.—The market is steady and a fair business has been reported at Colaba in ready cotton, exporters for Japan and Europe being in the market The Sutta rates advanced some Rs. 2 but are again easier at the close.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ESCH—January 17, at 9, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of Vincent J. Esch, of a daughter.

A. FREDOON & Co.
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water 4-39m., 6-16s. Low water, 11-25m., 11-48s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m.
Marine Court, Esplanade Police, 11 a.m.
Concert in aid of St. John's Church, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Alva the Great (Triple Alliance).
Evening Entertainment at Prince Samatsingjee's, Cumballa Hill, 9-30 p.m.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—In consequence of the indisposition of Rewabai, one of the accused in the alleged Forgery Case, the trial has been postponed till to-morrow.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by 150 followers, arrived in Bombay on Monday from Delhi, and is now staying in the bungalow of Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas at Peddar Road.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and other places in Sindh, per extra s. s. Chindwara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. today.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Daresalem, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Nevasa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day. Specially superscribed corres-pondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FIRE IN A COTTON PRESS.—About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Chanda Ramjee Cotton Press at Lower Colaba by which damage to the machinery and to the cotton was done to the extent of Rs. 400. The fire originated in the cotton opener owing to friction caused by some hard substance passing through the machinery. The flames were put out by the operatives of the press. The Municipal engines from Colaba and Fort quickly repaired to the scene, but their services were not required. Both the building and the press are insured.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE MAHIM FAIR.—The Earl and Countess of Pembroke and Lady Beatrix Herbert, accompanied by Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, and Captain Crawford, visited the Mahim Fair on Monday evening. They were received by Nawabzada Nasrula Khan, one of the trustees of the Mahim "Durgah," and by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, who showed them over the fair and the "Durgah" of Pir Mukdum in whose honour the fair is being held. The distinguished visitors were garlanded by Nawabzada Nasrula Khan.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major Delamain and Officers, the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 7 p. m. to-day, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co's. Apollo Bunder Restaurant :—

March	Faust	Gounod
Overture	Sommernachtstraum	Suppe
Valse	Casino Ianze	Gung'l
Selection	La Mascotti	Audran
Intermezzo	Cavalier Rusticana	Mascagni
Reminiscences of the Gaiety		Lutz
Polka	Go as you please	Fahrback

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THEFT ON MALABAR HILL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bhoo Dakoo, a Hindoo, was prosecuted by Inspector De Burgh on several charges of theft of pieces of wearing apparel and cooking intensils of the collective value of Rs. 30, property of fifteen different persons. For some time past complaints have been made to the Police of thefts occurring in servants quarters attached to several bungalows on Malabar Hill, and special policemen were posted at several points. The accused was arrested on suspicion on Monday morning on the Hill, and on a search being made of his house a number of pots and pieces of wearing apparel belonging to the complainants were found. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of seventeen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISAPPOINTED LOVER.—Tookaram Luximon, a Hindu gowlee, residing in a chawl at Naigaum, is alleged to have attempted to murder a woman named Bhagoobai by stabbing her with a clasp knife at Dadar Road on Monday morning. From enquiries made by the Police it appears that the woman Bhagoobai has been living apart from her husband for the last two years, and was until about four months ago residing with her brother in a chawl at Naigaum Road, where the man Tookaram was also a tenant. While she was putting up in that chawl Tookaram began to pay attentions to her, which she declined to accept, and about four months ago went to reside in another chawl at Dadar Road. About half past 6 o'clock on Monday morning she was coming out of the chawl to go to work in the Gold Mohur Mill, which is just opposite her chawl when Tookaram met her at the entrance. He at once threw some dust in her eyes, and then attempted to cut her throat with a clasp knife, which she warded off. The man thereupon stabbed her on the forehead, chest, and left side, and ran away, leaving a piece of his shirt in her hands. The injured woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was found that her injuries were only superficial, and after the wounds were dressed she was allowed to go home. Tookaram is being sought for.

THE THOMAS BAPTISTA A. V. SCHOOL, PAPDY.—The ceremony of opening the new building, erected at the expense of Mr. Thomas Baptista, J. P., for the use of the school established at Papdy under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association, took place on Sunday, the 18th instant, Mr. E. G. Turner, M.A., I.C.S., presided. Mr. J. L. Britto, Honorary Secretary, of the Association, opened the proceedings by giving a short sketch of its educational work in Salsette and Bassein. Mr. Turner then addressed the gathering eulogising the efforts of the Association, and Mr. Thomas Baptista, J. P., for his generosity in building the school which he was glad to declare open. Subsequently Rev. Dr. B. D'Monte made a speech, dwelling on the religious and educational progress of the Bombay East Indian community, and offered a Government Promissory Note to the managing committee in memory of his father, the late Mr. D. J. D'Monte, J. P. The interest of this money is to be applied for prizes at the school. Mr. Baptista also offered a Government Promissory Note for establishing a prize for the school in the name of his late mother and Mr. J. A. Chaves offered another Promissory Note for a prize in his name. After the distribution of prizes, Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor of the High Court and President of the Association, thanked Mr. Turner for presiding.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems that an application has been made to the Syndicate by the failed candidates of the last B. A. examination to have their History papers re-examined, since a large percentage have got plucked in that subject. It is needless to say that if the application is entertained such an act of the Syndicate would create a bad precedent, and may possibly turn out highly prejudicial to some of the already declared prizewinners and scholars. It would also be a kind of reflection on the examiners. The Syndicate will therefore, I hope, do nothing that will tend to lower the dignity of our University examinations in the eye of the public.—Yours, etc.

January 19. A. B. C.

THE ALLEGED THEFT ON [illegible] ARABIA.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Walton of the Harbour Police charged William Arthur Cooke, Assistant Mail Agent on the P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with the theft of a case of jewellery, to wit, gold, diamond, and pearl ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,700, belonging to Miss W. G. Wardele, and John Ryan Gilder, a mail sorter, with receiving the stolen property and abetment.

Mr. Acworth, of Messrs Little and Company, Solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the second accused.

Mr. Samuel Nocks, Assistant Station Master, Byculla Station, examined by Mr. Acworth, said that he was called by Inspector Collett at about 10 p. m. on Saturday last. Mr. Collett told him that he wanted to search the second accused. The latter said he had no objection to be searched, and was searched by Inspector Collett in his presence. Ganesh Pandurang, his coaching clerk, was also present. A jewel case rolled up in brown paper was found under his arm-pit. No. 2 was detained by the Police Inspector in witness' office, and a telegram was sent to Sion asking Sub-Inspector Minahan to bring the first accused to Byculla. Mr. Minahan returned with the first accused at about 11-30 p. m. after which a "punch" was formed. Before the jewel case was opened witness and the members of the punch were shown the list of jewels. When the case was opened and the contents checked they exactly tallied with the list of jewels. A "punch namah" was then made and signed by the witness, and the jewel box was sealed in his presence with the contents in it.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Ganesh Pandurang, coaching-clerk, Byculla Station, G. I. P. Railway, in his examination by Mr. Acworth said that he remembered the night of the 17th instant, when he accompanied Mr. Nocks to his office. The Railway Police Inspector asked him at about 10-15 p. m. that how many second class tickets were issued. Afterwards the Inspector called witness out to the platform where he (Inspector) was talking to Mrs. Gilder. He gave his name to the Inspector and afterwards saw Mr Nocks, who was conversing with a lady, a gentleman and the Inspector. The jewel box was broken open in the presence of the witness and others and the contents checked according to the list.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Frederick G. Lewis, Ticket Collector, Byculla Station, was examined for purposes of corroboration.

Mrs. Julia Gilder examined by Mr. Acworth said that she went to the Byculla Station on Saturday evening with her husband, the second accused, to see her brother, the first accused, off to Poona. They started from their residence at the Adelphi Hotel with some bedding and a portmanteau. At the station she saw a brown paper parcel attached to the bedding. Witness had first seen the same parcel near Cooke's things at the Adelphi Hotel, a little before they started for the station. The bedding of Cooke was done up by her mother. She did not hear anybody ask her mother to do that. She did it of her own accord. She knew neither Mr. Minahan nor Mr. Collett. A little before the train came into the station she was asked by the first accused to take the parcel back home and keep it until his return from Poona. The coolie unfastened the parcel from the bedding and gave it to her husband who put it under his arm. As witness and her husband were going away with the packet, her husband was stopped by Mr. Collett, who took the parcel from him. The parcel contained the jewel case before the Court. They were detained at the station until Cooke was brought back to Byculla, when the case was opened.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia the second accused was enlarged on his furnishing a bail of Rs 2,000 and a surety for the same amount. A similar application from the first accused was refused.

The case stands adjourned.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 10th January :—George Gibbs, electrical engineer, c-o Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, Park Row Building, New York, for improvements in signalling systems for electric railways. Peter Cooper Hewitt, scientist, 11, Lexington Avenue, New York, for improvements in the method of and means for obtaining unidirectional current from a single-phase or poly-phase alternating current source, Patrick James Pringle, cloth manufacturer, 15a, Bath street, Leith, Scotland, and Russel Kennedy, merchant, of 72, Fenchurch street, London, for an improved tent applicable to military and other purposes. Arthur James Hefferan, engineer of 97, Circular Garden Reach road, Calcutta, for an improved fire bar. Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury road, Kilburn, England for improvements in interlocking frames for keys controlling the operation of points and signals. Harry Howlett Young, Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, of 10 Inglis road, Colchester, England for improvements in converting circular into reciprocating motion. Walter Beresford, engineer, of 139, Dale street, Liverpool, England, and John Heron Eccles, colliery agent, of 10 Victoria street, Liverpool for improvement in or connected with automatic weighing machines. James Channon, baking powder manufacturer of "Pakenham" Hornsby near Sydney, New South Wales, for improvements in seal locks specially applicable for strap buckles as of mail bags. Winfield Scott Proskey, engineer, of Ocala, Marion, of Florida for improvements relating to hydrocarbon incandescent lamps. David Decimus Coath, civil engineer of Rangoon for improvements in the construction and sinking of artesian or tube wells, George Perfect, planter, of Bahraughat, Barabanki, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, for improvements in sugarcane mills. Joseph Hemingway, engineer, No. 20, Mazagon road, Bombay, for an automatic railway-wheeltapper, Sydney Solomon Lawrance, ophthalmic optician, of 67 and 69, Chancery lane, London, England, and the proprietor of the firm of Lawrence and Mayo, of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, for improvements in cases for binocular or monocular field-glasses and other instruments.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 19.

Tuesday.—The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in south-west Bengal and the adjacent districts, and the shallow depression, lying over that area yesterday, has advanced eastwards, and has almost filled up. Showers have been received in lower Bengal and Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces, and Sambalpur have received 1 1-2 inches and Saugor Island, half an inch. Pressure has given way briskly in Baluchistan. Upper Sind and Gujarat, and pressure is in moderate defect over the north-east of the Arabian Sea. The weather is disturbed in west Persia where the fall of the barometer continues, and showers have been received in Bushire and Teheran. Skies are cloudy in Baluchistan and overcast in Kashmir and the weather is becoming unsettled in the upper India plains. The mean temperature during the past day continued above normal in the peninsula and especially the Deccan and the north Madras coast. Unusually low night temperatures were registered in the United Provinces, Rajputana, and North Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts in all districts except in Sind, Cutch and at Deesa, Rajkot and Veraval, where a brisk to rapid fall has taken place. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of temperature remain much the same as yesterday. The maximum varied from 93° at Bellary to 68° at Delhi and the minimum from 38° at Sirsa to 75° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Colombo, Negapatam, Coimbatore Secunderabad, Bangalore and Calicut. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—A few drops fell at Colombo.

Weather is generally fine and settled except on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Karachi, where a small area of low pressure exists.

E. A. KENYON.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th January, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·911
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		61·6
Dew Point		60·5
Relative humidity of Air		0·667
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	79·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		63·2
General Directions of wind.*		N, ENE, NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	212

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.

[illegible] CORRESPONDENT of the "Civil and Military [illegible]" says :—Writing from Quetta on the [illegible]th instant, [illegible] parture of the great day has come, [illegible] often postponed, [illegible], so long [illegible] and the [illegible] no formal send off, accomplished [illegible] and so companies of the 24th [illegible] escort consi[illegible] was half a squadron of [illegible] Baluchistan [illegible] two [illegible] Bombay Cavalry, and Horse) started from their own lines on [illegible] the 10th. All that day a feeling of movement [illegible] in the air, and long lines of camels converged [illegible] different points on the road leading past Gymkhana.

The first march was to Samungli, about six or seven miles out from Quetta. Here ensued some of the confusion inevitable at the end of the first march before things have had time to settle down, and everyone has learned his work and place. It must be no light work to arrange for between two and three thousand camels. The cold was intense the site of the camp being a windswept ridge : and what the winds of Baluchistan can do in the way of icy bitterness only dwellers in Baluchistan know.

Altogether it was not surprising that most of the members of the Mission felt no overwhelming eagerness to join the Camp at first opportunity. They were out there by day, and on Sunday were "at home" to their friends, and a good many people went out to inspect the camp that afternoon, and were duly impressed by the number of camels and the cold. But at night a snug house in Quetta was generally voted more comfortable than tents. Now, however, all have joined and Major McMahon and two companions are making a long march and overtaking the Mission to-day.

Thus Quetta once more has been the scene of a piece of history in the departure of this most interesting Mission. All the arrangements for the camp and the comfort and convenience of the Mission are admirable. The postal service is accelerated. Mr. Curtis is shortly going to carry the telegraph-line as far as Dalbundin, and in the mean time a body of signallers, under Mr. Davis, will connect the head of the column with the furthest point of the line. Major McMahon's ability as a leader is too well-known to be commented on here. Nevertheless, we who remain behind, while wishing our friends of the Mission the best of luck, a successful issue to their labours and a speedy return, cannot deny a certain pathos to the thought that they are, as it were, starting out into space leaving us with no certain knowledge as to when we shall see them again.

I add a list of the Mission, but dare hardly hope it is exhaustive, for there have been changes and officers arriving up to the very last moment.

Major McMahon, Captain Ramsay, Political and Personal Assistant, M. G. Tate, Survey Officer. Captain Waniess, Intelligence Officer. Captain Bell (Central India Horse) 58th camel corps, Mr. Johns of Khojak tunnel and Uganda fame. Mr. Price, Signalling Officer. Mr. Wood, Irrigation Officer. Captain Irvine, Medical Officer. Captain Walters, 24th Baluchistan Infantry, commanding the escort. Lieutenant Landon, 5th Bombay Cavalry. Major Douglas, Military Attache at Teheran. Captain Webb Ware also accompanies the Mission part of the way.

Mr. Curtis, in charge of the telegraphic arrangements, will probably leave in about a month's time as soon as camels can be collected, but the ship of the desert is rather at a premium here just now. We imagine that every available animal has been pressed into the service of the Mission, and we saw one little creature on Saturday to which the laws regulating child-labour might have applied, but it is only fair to add that it was carrying a very light load.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE FOREST GUARD.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING.

AT the Madras High Court on Friday, before Justice Sir James Davies, the Public Prosecutor moved for admission of a petition praying for revision of an order of the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly discharging three Privates, Lane, Emerson and Dench, of the Lincolnshire Regiment lately posted to Trichinopoly, on a charge of causing grievous hurt. It is stated that on the 5th August last, a forest-watcher, Kamurudin was on duty at the Sholamadevi reserved forest, two miles from the boundary line of the Boer Camp at Trichinopoly. He saw three soldiers with guns in the forest and asked them for their permit ; they showed him the white shooting pass, which was a regimental pass, but gave no authority to shoot in the reserved forest. The soldiers refused to leave the forest. One of them grasped the watcher by the arm and took him with them about half a mile. They then wanted to shoot at something and as the watcher prevented them, one of the soldiers said, "Shoot the man." Thereupon another soldier shot him in the thigh ; he fell down and one of the soldier clubbed him over the head with the butt end of his musket. He fainted away, and on regaining consciousness was taken, with the help of a cartman, to the Municipal Hospital. At the hospital the Medical Officer found a gunshot wound in the left thigh, out of which thirty odd pellets were eventually extracted, and also three scalp wounds of different sizes. From an identification made by the watcher, the three Privates referred to were put up for trial before the District Magistrate who, in discharging the accused, observed : "Although I have no doubt as to Kamurudin's good faith and am convinced he is honest in his identification, of the three soldiers, and although the identification, in hospital, of two out of the three men out of a party is a very strong point in his favour, and although there is no doubt that the three men were out shooting that day, and in all probability were in Sholavadevi forest, as it is so near the camp, yet knowing how easily mistakes occur, I cannot say that his uncorroborated direct evidence of identification puts the guilt of Privates Emerson and Lane beyond reasonable doubt. If I were empowered to try these men for these offences myself, I feel I should not be justified in convicting them on this evidence, and I should consequently not be justified in committing them to take their trial before the High Court, merely because they are British soldiers accused of a brutal assault on a native. It is certain that Kamuruddin was brutally assaulted ; what provocation his assailants had it is possible to guess, but no more. It is also certain that grave suspicion rests on Privates Emerson and Lane in this connection. The evidence before us has established this suspicion ; it has not proved its truth."

The Public Prosecutor, in opening the case, said that he filed the petition under orders of the Government of India, which was interested in having the case disposed of on an early date. The District Magistrate gave the benefit of a very narrow doubt to the accused. The three Privates were the only ones who were allowed to go out of the regiment that day, and it was plain that no other in the regiment could have done it. The fact that Private Lane was identified, even after he had shaved off his moustache as one of three soldiers who were seen in the forest, proved, beyond all doubt, the guilt of the accused. His Lordship, in admitting the petition, directed notice to be issued on the three accused to show cause why they should not be committed for trial to the Sessions.

LORD CURZON'S AMBITION.

THE story of one of Lord Curzon's boyish ambitions may to-day be appropriately recalled writes the "Westminster." The news of his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India created some surprise but in receiving congratulations from his fellow-countrymen before his departure he stated that the office was one to which he had aspired while still at school. From the time he first knew that the Government House at Calcutta was a replica of his ancestral home Kedleston Hall, near Derby, he determined to occupy it as Governor-General of India. When the old East India Company decided to erect a palace in Calcutta for the residence of the Viceroy, they inspected all the stately homes of England in search of a model. The palm was awarded to Lord Scarsdale's house and the Governor-General's House at Calcutta was accordingly built in facsimile of Kedleston Hall.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 27th December 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 174,731 maunds and Rs. 24,217 in the earnings.

AN interesting supplemental chapter to the history of the war comes in the shape of a summary of the work of the committee which raised the Mounted Sharpshooters' Corps. It was formed in the January of 1900 and has just been dissolved, with a tale of three and a half battalions (1,696 men) to its credit, and a squadron of ex-sharpshooters under Captain Ward. The balance-sheet which endorses this report contains some interesting figures. Donations made up over £6,000, a concert produced £770 ; there was a Manchester fund of about the same amount, and £2,000 by way of grant came from the Imperial Yeomanry Committee. Lord Dunraven and Sir Henry Seton-Karr (chairman and vice-chairman respectively) append a word or two which proves the strictness of the preliminary tests. It seems that Commandant Brand and some of the Boer wounded said the Sharpshooters treated them to the closest long-range fire of the whole war. But it would take too long to enumerate the engagements where that firing was brought to bear.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, 3,112 tons, Captain N Harrison, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of York, 1,959 tons, Captain R H Tindale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira, 2nd January in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain R White, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 cabin passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Captain J MacLean, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and five cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain W [illegible]le, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with [illegible]eral cargo and Miss Hand and Mrs Hodgson as [illegible]gers.

THE [illegible]ustrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Morovia, 2,?68 tons, Captain G Gilherber, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo and Mr Fisher and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs [illegible], Mr K Doorgaree, and three others and 296 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with general cargo and the following passengers :—Lt-Col Mac[illegible], Mr E Dinshaw, Lieut H Norne[illegible], Mr Shaw, Mr Barton, [illegible], Mr G Barker, and 130 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,669 tons, Captain A C Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 18th December, via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs A Barker, Mr J B Henderson, Mrs Henderson and infant, Master Henderson, Mr Lawson, and Miss Turner.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Aljafar Schr	65	Nacoda			H S Sidick
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Parramatta	2854	Fox			P & O Co
Baron Fairlie	2322	Goudey			K N & Co
Xenia	3031	Ohaling			W & A G & Co
Belford		Metcalfe			H Montocheff
Dean	958	Hamilton			E Latham & Co
Kistna	524	Brownran			M M & Co
Carthage	2893	Jephson			P & O Co
Vulcan	2207	Carter			W & A G & Co
Kilva	1558	Hirst			M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Isdale			M M & Co
Beatrice	2139	Randall			Captain
Melbourne	2432	Ross			Standard Oil Co
Gaikwar	2737	Legg			T M & Co
Ellora	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Brunni			R Steuart & Co
Nevassa	1945	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Urlana	3384	Allen			M M & Co
Khalif	1915	Kappistaller	Zanzibar		A Strandes
Mandovy		Rego			Port Gunboat
Booldana	2144	Brown			M M & Co
Hoseinee	993	Hughes			B & P S N Co
Gairloch	2414	Craig			M M & Co
City of York		Tindale			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
B	Eiffel Tower	2063	Case	Terieste	21-1	F Muir & Co
C&R	Darius	2129	Miller	Australia	21-1	R S & Co
D&E	Clan Shaw	2503	Summerfelt	Chittagong	24-1	F M & Co
F	Lynalder	2061	Waring	Antwerp	23-1	K N & Co
G	Safari	1433	Tepe	Zanzibar	21-1	A Strandes
H&J	Tugela	2147	Schlossmann	Havre	24-1	F M & Co
K	Lord Kelvin	2232	Steel	Hull	24-1	M M & Co
M	Haldari	2390	Hill	Jeddah	21-1	B & P S N Co
N	Arara	2481	Williamson	Rotterdam	22-1	R A Willis
P	City of Perth	2578	Morrison	Marseilles	24-1	K N & Co
Q	Otterspool	1840	Turner	Hull	22-1	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	20-1	Shep'd & Co
Indravati	513	Mohmed	Karachi	20-1	Do
Bahaduri	3?9	Fukeera	Mangalore	23-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Nubia	2319	Knox	Liverpool	22-1	W & A G & Co
3	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	26-1	F M & Co
4	Clan Cumming	3108	Miller	Antwerp	27-1	F M & Co
5	Clan Macdonald	3113	Harrison	Dunkirk	20-1	F M & Co
6	Valetta	2974	Palmer			P & O S N Co
7	Morovia	2268	Gilhuber	Cacutta	20-1	A L S N Co
8	Imperator	2320	Ivellich	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
9	Raventhaler	1813	Bremme	Karachi	24-1	Glade & Co
10&11	Tottenham	2943	Peters	Genoa	20-1	W & A G & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	24-1	P & O S N Co
15	Kirkfield	2290	Watson	Antwerp	31-1	W & A G & Co
16	Shahristan	1860	Finnis	Dunkirk	24-1	E L & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Dwarka	459	Rothwell	Karachi	23-1	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bengal	2741	Valentine	China	28-1	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Imperator s	Ivellich	Trieste, Jan 3
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 17
	City of York s	Tindale	Beira, Jan 2
	Britannia s	Turner	Glasgow, Dec 18

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Ellora s	Forbes	Calcutta, &c
	Hoseinee s	DeLorne	Jeddah
	Clan Macdonald s	Harrison	Dunkirk
	Moravia s	Gelhuber	Calcutta, &c
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Chindwara, MacLean, for Persian Gulf.
" Fultala, Isdale, for Calcutta.
" Nadir, White, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kirkfield, for Antwerp, Hull, &c.
" Vulcan, for Liverpool, &c.
" Valetta, for China, &c.
" Imperator, for Trieste, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(STEAMER MOVEMENTS.)

MARSEILLES, JANUARY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Manora left homewards yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JANUARY 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. China arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—45 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales hemp, Heerjee Govindjee ; 100 bales cotton-waste, A M Moortoojee ; 5 bales silk-waste, G Premjee ; 26 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 32 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey ; 19 bales wool, Virjee Mawjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—11 cwt nutmegs, M Laljee ; 136 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co ; 16 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 16 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 9 bales woollen carpets, S Bhimjee ; 15 cases nutmeg, R Dossa and Co ; 38 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 19 bales woollen carpets, K B Sajun ; 45 bales hides, Tyabjee and Co ; 208 cwt gum, Hirjee Virdhar ; 51 bales skins, H M Abba ; 3 bales skins, Cassum Jossub ; 90 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 64 bales skins, H O H Hassum and Co ; 6 bales skins, N Salemahamed ; 11 cwt almond seed, K B Sajun.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 5 bales woollen carpets, R S N Talati and Co.

Dido s—250 cwt gum, F Fischer and Co.

FOR HULL.

Otterspool s—1,?50 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bechur.

Dido s—4,000 cottonseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Dido s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Shahristan s—920 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 750 cwt cottonseed, Waghjee Bechur ; 1,000 cwt nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,000 cwt maize, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The New Mufussil Co ; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lynalder s—220 bales cotton, 6,307 cwt gingelly seed, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 2,001 cwt gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 640 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co ; 21 cases rough stones, J M Salley Mahamed ; 2,000 cwt castorseed, 1,455 cwt gingelly seed, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Clan Cumming s—110 bales cotton, Ewing and Co ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 238 cwt myrabollams, H Anandraoji and Co.

Kirkfield s—110 bales cotton, 1,999 cwt teelseed, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 2,000 cwt maize, Waghjee Bechur ; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ranenthaler s—385 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 96 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 725 cwt oil cake, Glade and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tugela s—200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 79 cwt myrabollams, R Kanjee.

FOR BREMEN.

Ranenthaler s—15 cases bristles, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Madraswalla, Sons and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—20 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 3 pots rose oil, E A Moochalla.

FOR TRIESTE.

Eiffel Tower s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR VENICE.

Eiffel Tower s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—100 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 422 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 125 bales twist, A E J Abraham.

YOU NEED NOT HESITATE

TO TRY THE PURE-WOOL

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS MADE BY THE

CAWNPORE

WOOLLEN MILLS

CO., LD.,

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If you have only used hitherto imported materials the superior qualities of the "LALIMLI" fabrics will be a pleasant surprise to you. And they are not only

BETTER BUT CHEAPER.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.

Every description of PURE

WOOL GOODS Manufactured,

including:

FLNNELS
SERGES
TWEEDS
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES
BERLIN WOOL
KNITTING YARN
BROADCLOTHS
BLANKETS
GREAT COAT CLOTHS
PUTTIES
NUMDAH
JERSEYS
CARDIGANS
BALACLAVAS
SWEATERS
GLOVES
SOCKS
HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

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The most perfect Pianoforte player of the 20th Century can be seen and heard at our Show Rooms.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

IND GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Oriental Buildings on Friday the 30th instant, at 4-30 P. M.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect and confirm Directors and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st January to 16th February, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th January, 1903.

Through their connection with Geo. W. Wheatley & Co. (of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Paris), Successors to

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1903.

THE YEAR IN BALUCHISTAN.

THE story of the joint operations by British and Persian troops in the direction of Magas is told in the new Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, which is published over the signature of Colonel C. E. Yate. After the raid of Kuntadar, it appears, the Government of India entered into correspondence, through his Majesty's Minister at Teheran, on the subject of various losses caused to Kej by Mir Muhammed Umar Nausherwani and his Persian confederates. The outcome was that the British and Persian frontier authorities co-operated with a view to obtain compensation. Major Showers, Political Agent of Kalat, with an escort of four hundred men and a couple of guns, together with fifteen Kalat and Kej Sardars, started for the Persian frontier. Colonel Yate with 250 men of the 27th Baluchis proceeded to Turbat where he found that the fort of Nodiz in the Kej valley, which had been seized and garrisoned by Mahomed Ali, brother of the Mir and a band of outlaws and others, many of them Persian subjects, was still besieged by Mir Mehrulla Khan, the Nazim of Makran, with a force of Makran Sardars and men, numbering in all over a thousand men. Colonel Yate at once advanced on Nodiz, and on the fifty-third day of the investment, the troops having concentrated, the fort was stormed and captured. Mahomed Umar's brother and seventeen officers were killed while our loss was three killed and seven wounded. Seventy-six prisoners were taken, tried by jirga, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Colonel Yate subsequently held a durbar at Turbat when the award of the jirga detailing the sentences passed on the prisoners was read out, and a homily addressed to the assembled Chiefs on the subject of the future administration of their country, the Agent rewarding those who had done well, and cautioning the doubtful characters. A month later the force under Colonel Yate was joined by the Governor of Kirman who had with him what is modestly referred to as an escort, consisting of seven hundred infantry, three hundred cavalry, three hundred camel sowars, and two mountain battery guns. The result of the joint operations which followed was that Sardar Shah Jahan's fort at Magas, which is believed to be the strongest fort in Persian Baluchistan, was demolished, as also were seven others. The justification for this wholesale destruction is to be found in the fact that Shah Jahan was largely concerned in the raids of the previous year, and was held to be responsible for close on eighteen thousand rupees, while Jhiand Khan Damani was adjudged responsible for a slightly smaller sum, as compensation for property plundered and men killed. Colonel Yate notices with gratification the friendly way in which the British and Persians acted together, and the fact that throughout the whole time the British troops were in Persian territory not a single complaint was made against any number of the British forces. It is satisfactory to find that in addition to inflicting punishment on offenders an arrangement was made with the Governor-General of Kirman for an annual meeting on the border between the Nazim of Makran and the Deputy Governor of Bampur for the settlement of border cases. An agreement was also made to check the importation of breech-loading and magazine rifles into Persian Baluchistan.

So far as the Zhob country is concerned we are glad to find that fanatical murders appear to be on the decline. During the years from 1890 to 1895 twenty-one occurred, but since that time and up to and including 1901-02 only four have been committed. In the past year the northern borders of Zhob were somewhat unsettled on account of Waziri and Shirani raids. Owing to the system of escorts organised between Afghan territory at the junction of the Kunder and Gumal rivers, down to the Punjab border, losses of life and property among the kafilas were few. The Waziris as usual, it is shown, succeeded in sniping a few men of the Zhob troops, while the Punjab Shiranis caused some inconvenience by rising which led to the blocking of the main trade route between the Punjab and Zhob. This was after the murder of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose murderer, Ahmed Khan Sherani, a Khankhel of local importance, fled through Punjab territory beyond reach of the Zhob troops to Afghanistan. The Afghan frontier was quiet during the year, and generally the behaviour of local tribes was very good. For the general improvement in this respect the 23rd Bombay Rifles are given some credit, and Major Stuart Godfrey tells us that thanks to the continued exertions of the officers and men of that regiment neither the Waziris nor the Punjab Sheranis did more than nominal harm to Zhob or the kafila traffic entrusted to their care. They also did some very useful road-making in the district and on the border which will be of great advantage to the district and Powinda traffic. In Chagar the event which attracted most attention was the robbery committed on a band of Kurram Valley pilgrims who were on their way to Meshed. Had this incident taken place in India, says Captain Webb Ware, who wrote this section of the report, it would probably have been classified as a dacoity and would not have attracted more than passing attention, but occurring as it did on the trade route not far from the Persian frontier, an importance was assigned to it which it was far from deserving. It was a cowardly affair whichever way it be regarded. The robbers having attached themselves to the pilgrims on the road, seized an opportunity when most of the men were loitering to light their pipes, to rob the women and children of all their valuables, and decamp.

Yet another section of the report treats of Kalat whose Chief visits Bombay to-day. Two fanatical outrages are reported. The former of these occurred at the Nuttal Railway station where a Brahui or Baluch tribesman made an attack on the Railway staff. He was, however, shot dead by a plucky police constable before his name and tribe had been ascertained. In the other case a Kalat subject made a murderous attack with a sword on a party of British soldiers marching along the Siriah road. He was overpowered and disabled before he could do any harm. His tribesmen were held responsible for his good behaviour, and a fine was imposed on them for failing to keep him under restraint. A satisfactory reconciliation was effected during the year reported upon between Sirdar Yar Mahomed and his brothers. It does not appear that the Khan has a very happy time of it, for disputes crop up between the Brahuis and the Khan's officials, in regard to which Major Showers says it need only be mentioned that the Brahuis are evidently as ready as ever to combine and act together in any matter in which the interest of their class, however trifling, are opposed to the interests of the Khan. The behaviour of the tribes, however, and the political condition of the country are declared, on the whole, to have been satisfactory. An exception must be made in the case of the Rodinis. A petty dispute arose between the Rodinis and the Khan's Naib at Sohrab. The matter becoming worse, the Rodinis seized and mutilated a horse belonging to the Naib. The latter proceeded to avenge this insult, and being joined by Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Haruni, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, a combined attack was made on the Rodinis. In the fight Sirdar Sultan Mahomed and three of his men were wounded, while the Rodinis lost three men killed and five wounded. The case was complicated by Sirdar Pasand Khan, Zarakzai, who went to put a stop to the feud, but finding that his friend Sirdar Sultan Mohamed had been wounded, either directed or permitted the killing, in cold blood, of Mir Atta Mohamed, brother of the Rodini Chief, as he lay wounded in his house. They are men of action on the frontier and of great daring, but civilisation makes slow progress amongst them.

THE NEW INEBRIATES' ACT.

THE new Inebriates' Act which has just come into force at home promises to make the lot of the drunkard even more unenviable than it naturally is. It appears to be an endeavour to ostracise him completely from all convivial society, indeed to shut him out from all places and occasions where the flowing bowl may be in evidence. The sum and substance of the act is practically this. Firstly, a man seen drunk in a public place may be fined, and if he be fined more than once he runs the risk of having his name enrolled in the list of those worthies who are known to the magisterial bench as "habitual drunkards." And if he once belong to that forlorn and shambling fraternity, then, indeed, will his life become a terror to him. His name will be pilloried in the premises of all licence-holders, and, woe betide him, if he be caught drinking there, woe also to the licence holder who serves him, and woe unto the mistaken individual who stands him "treat." Once he is convicted of habitual drunkenness it will cost him a sovereign every time the magistrate is made acquainted with the fact that he has merely asked for a drink, the licence holder, who is caught serving him, will be mulcted in £10, and the club at which he attempts to take his favourite beverage runs the risk of being struck off the register. There are other drastic alterations in the licensing laws which also come into force with the new Act. Grocers' licences may be refused by the Justices, and the renewal of any licence thereafter granted for the first time may also be subsequently refused in the exercise of "the free and unqualified discretion" of the Bench. Of course the material effect which the Act will have will depend to some extent upon how it is administered by the magistrates of the country, and how they exercise the free and unqualified discretion which the Act allows them. On the face of it, it is extremely drastic, more drastic in fact than even the strongest adherent of the Temperance Party could have hoped for. But after all, one imagines that it is hardly likely to stamp out drunkenness from the British Isles. The habitual drunkard is a man of resources. Most frequently the difficulty which troubles him is not where to obtain his drink, but how to pay for it. That he successfully solves that problem is proved by the fact that he is habitually drunk. And the few marked men in the new "roll of fame" which the Act proposes to institute, by no means represent the class for which legislation is required. There are more habitual drunkards than those who are seen in public places, and although such drinking as is being attacked is as a rule associated with company, and the glare of the gin palace and the rowdyism of the taproom, it can hardly be hoped that were that glare and rowdyism eliminated the habitual drunkard would cease to exist. The individual who is a chronic inebriate cares not where he gets his drink; he drinks for the sake of drinking, and not the most alert of policemen would be likely to prevent him from obtaining his daily supply of liquor. There are other difficulties which are likely to arise in connection with several clauses of the Act. One of these is the old problem of what is meant by "drunkenness." The task of the constable and the stipendiary in deciding that question formerly was a mere bagatelle compared with what will be the case under the new Act. The constable has had some sort of a guide up to the present. He has been able to associate with drunkenness, uproarious conduct or incapability, and to make his captures accordingly. But under the new regime it would appear that a belated clubman in the act of discriminating between the real and the imaginary keyhole may be locked up for drunkenness. The jovial wayfarer engaged in piloting himself to his humble dwelling by means of the lamp post and other friendly landmarks of the highway may also be taken to the lock-up. One fails to see how Robert will be able to draw the line between sobriety and the pleasant elevation of inebriation. One sees visions of the policeman examining the pedestrians on his beat for the incriminating stutter, the guilty hiccough, or the betraying grin of intoxication. One can hear in prospect the excuses of the indignant accused, and one can imagine some of the incongruous captures that will be made. It is to be feared that there are devotees of the flowing bowl who will talk bitterly of unwarranted interference with the liberty of the subject. But apart from all this it is quite evident that there is a genuine determination abroad to suppress drunkenness wherever possible, and doubtless in some measure the Act will achieve that end. If captures by the police are more common and frequent than is absolutely necessary the Act will probably be instrumental in creating a wholesome shame of drunkenness.

THE FORESTS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THERE is nothing of a very unusual nature in the report on the Forest Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1901-1902. A great deal of progress was made in the scientific working of the Forests, and all over the Central Provinces improvement was effected in the working of the year's coupes which had suffered in the previous year by the impoverished state of the people. Even with this improvement, however, the full operations prescribed in the working plan before the year's programme was commenced were not carried out as conditions were still a long way from normal. One of the features of the year was an attempt to systematically protect, with fire lines and a special staff of watchers, the forests of both the Northern and Southern Circles. In the former district 1,031,879 acres were so covered, and in the latter 2,116,532 acres were successfully protected. The cost was a little higher in the Southern than the Northern Districts, but it was on an average about Rs. 10 per square mile, and this cannot be considered an excessive figure when the advantage gained is borne in mind. A lot of the seedlings of the previous year were dried up owing to heat and delay in the rains, but it is surmised that at least some success will have been gained in that department. One new venture was the experimental cultivation of tasar silk in some divisions of the Southern Circle, and it is hoped that this will have the effect of reviving this industry. There was a big increase in the quantity of timber removed from the forests owing to operations in the Balaghat and Mandla divisions for the supply of timber to the Satpura Railway, and the improved condition of the agricultural classes also led to an increase in the quantity of fuel removed from the forests during the year. Financially the administration of the department was successful, the receipts showing an increase of practically two lakhs on the figures of the previous year, when there was a deficit.

J. J. HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

WE commend to the attention of the wealthy members of the native communities and to others the letter from the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe which appears in another column. The need for an adequate staff of trained nurses at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital is undoubted, and now that the movement for the establishment of a Nursing Endowment Fund has been placed before the public we have confidence that the requisite amount will be speedily forthcoming. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Crowe have already obtained substantial support for the scheme which now only requires wider recognition to secure its success. This is a matter in which the native communities are especially interested. That the hospital has proved itself of immense value, and is widely appreciated by the people, is shown by the great demands which are made upon its resources. It is unnecessary to emphasise the fact that its beneficence would be greatly increased by the presence of a number of trained nurses sufficient to cope with the hospital's growing work. Government have promised to contribute half the cost of maintaining an adequate nursing staff, and it remains for the public to place the Endowment Fund on a satisfactory basis as quickly as may be.

MANY of the wonderful stories which are told about Lord Kitchener are more or less apocryphal, but here is one which is said to be both new and true, according to the "Tatler." During the war in South Africa some British troops who were returning in a famished condition from some convoy work came upon a camp. It was intensely dark, and they did not know whether it was the camp of friends or foes, nor did they care so long as they found the means of satisfying their wants. Leaving the main body at a safe distance from the camp three of the most adventurous spirits stole unchallenged past the sentries and reached a tent to which they were guided by the glimmer of a light. The leader advanced stealthily and ripped the canvas while the other two leaned over him with presented carbines. They expected to find Boers in occupation, and were chilled to the bone on discovering that they were confronted by "K. of K." himself. He was sleeping when the noise was made, and instantly turned and fixed the assailants with his eyes. That look, it is said, the paralysed trio will never forget, nor will they fail to remember the language with which the Commander-in-Chief remarked upon their achievement. True or not, no more striking story has ever been told of the many perils through which Lord Kitchener has passed.

THE rush from Delhi severely taxed the railways and many trains were greatly behind time. It is somewhat hard on the Companies, and the G. I. P. in particular, to make things appear worse than they were. By an error it was stated in our issue of Saturday last that the special train, conveying Lieutenant General Sir Robert Low and suite from Delhi, which was due in Bombay at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, did not arrive until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The fact is entirely the reverse. The train was due at 11-45 p. m., and actually arrived at 4 p. m., a performance which is distinctly creditable to the exceedingly hard worked railway officials.

THE annual resume of the number of books published in 1902 appears in the week's "Publishers' Circular," and shows that nearly a thousand more books were issued from the press last year than in 1901. About 500 of this 1,000, however, were "miscellaneous," and were, in fact, chiefly pamphlets, and there were also issued 250 works of sixpenny fiction. If up in number, the books of 1902 are down in value. The new books issued altogether during last year reached a total of 5,839 and the new editions 1,542. Apart from "miscellaneous" works of a minor character, fiction shows the chief increase of the year.

A STORY OF THE BRAVE.

LOSS OF THE BIRKENHEAD.

BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.

"To take your chance in the thick of a rush, with firing all about,
Is nothing so bad when you've cover to 'and an' leave an' likin' to shout;
But to stand an' be still to the Birken'ead drill is a damn tough bullet to chew;
An' they done it, the Jollies—'er Majesty's Jollies—soldier an' sailor, too!"

So wrote Kipling of those gallant marines—soldier and sailors too—whose skeletons lie around the lost Victoria under the sunlit blue of the Mediterranean; and certain of his critics, being ignorant folk, addicted to the politics of the parish pump, asked, "What does this Kipling mean by the 'Birken'ead drill'?"

There has just been published a little book called "The Story of the Birkenhead," wherein these critics will find the facts set out with a grave simplicity. It is a tale, writes Mr. Fletcher Robinson in the "Daily Express," "that is worthy to be retold, being a lofty example of the discipline, courage, and self-sacrifice that stirs the blood of all true Englishmen, and for this reason it will go shining down from generation to generation with the fame of its heroes undimmed by the fading years, a legacy of which the nation has reason to be proud.

A MIDNIGHT TRAGEDY.

It was a dismal, gloomy midnight tragedy, a winter shipwreck on an iron-bound coast, wherein 600 young soldiers awaited what seemed to be inevitable death with a calm obedience to duty that has scarcely a parallel in the world's history. It was for this reason that in 1852 the King of Prussia ordered the story to be read aloud to his regiments, that Queen Victoria raised the fine memorial at Chelsea Hospital, and that Lord Wolseley wrote last year, trusting that the book now published "may reach the barrack-rooms of every regiment in the British Army."

On February 25, 1852, the Birkenhead, a fine paddle-wheel steamer, one of the best troopships in the Royal Navy at that time, steamed out of Simon's Bay in Cape Colony. She had on board over 500 soldiers, detachments from many regiments which had been sent from home for service in the Kaffir war. In addition she carried fifty-six women and children, and officers and crew to the number of 130.

By midnight all had turned in, save the watch peering over the bows at the coastline, less than two miles away, whence came the sullen thunder of the surf as it swept against the jagged splinters of that rock-bound coast. Two o'clock was past, when suddenly the silence was torn by that long, shuddering crash which carries a meaning plain enough to those on shipboard, whether they be landsmen or sailors. A sunken rock had torn a great patch out of the Birkenhead's keel forward of the paddle wheels, and through this gap the water poured so fast into the vessel that many of the soldiers on the lower troop deck were drowned in their berths.

NO SIGN OF PANIC.

Major Seton, of the 74th, the senior officer on board, rushed on deck with a crowd of half-dressed men. But there was no confusion, no sign of panic. Working parties were immediately detached to assist in getting out the boats and to labour at the pumps, the rest remaining drawn up upon the poop in charge of the non-commissioned officers. They might have been awaiting inspection, so calmly did they stand.

At first the quiet heavens, sprinkled with great stars, and the sluggish roll of the sea brought hope of escape to all; but disaster followed swift upon disaster. The big launches over the paddle-boxes were capsized owing to the failure of the tackle. Rotten ropes, bolts rusted from sheer neglect, pins that had become fixed for want of overhauling, caused boats to jam and capsize, so that of the entire number but three were lowered; and all the time the inexorable pinnacle of rock was grinding and breaking its way through the vessels hull.

Indeed, it was soon plain enough that the ship was doomed. The cutter was brought alongside, and into it the women and children were lowered. It was a most painful scene, for the women—many of them with children in their arms—clung to their husbands, whom they knew they were leaving to almost certain destruction. But quietly and firmly the sad task was accomplished. Not a soldier of them all attempted to rush the boat in which these helpless ones were placed. Yet they were young, untried recruits; and they knew the water was crowded with man-eating sharks, while along the sea coast ran belts of long, clinging weed that would inevitably draw swimmers to their destruction.

THE SHIP SINKS.

It was shortly after the cutter was got away that, with the thunder of air bursting its passage through the decks, the vessel parted in the middle, and the poop on which the men were gathered began to fill and sink. At this moment the commander called out that all who could swim might jump overboard and make for the boats that were standing off a little distance from the wreck. But an officer, on hearing this, cried that this might mean the swamping of the boat which held the women and children; and the soldiers, listening to this brave appeal, stood fast almost to a man, and so waited for the end. If for that deed alone, the names of these gallant heroes should be famous for all time. Five minutes afterwards the ship sank, leaving them struggling in the water.

For the rest of the story of that dreadful night we may quote from the narrative of Captain Arthur Lucas, the third surviving officer of the wreck.

How far I swam I know not, when I heard a fearful shriek, and on turning I could see nothing. The ship had struck at 2 a. m. and little more than half an hour had elapsed. Several large fires were now burning on the hills along the shore, the grass being on fire. I struck out again in the direction of the fires, resting every now and then on pieces of the wreck. I had swum some distance when I came up with some large object. At first I could not make out what it was. It turned out to be a large boat turned keel uppermost. I crawled upon it.

The boat drifted towards the shore for some distance, when a current took her close alongside the remains of the ship. Nothing could be seen but the mainyard above water. Through the gloom I could see that the rigging was crowded with men.

We drifted through large quantities of wreck, to which were many unhappy wretches clinging, and, as we passed, begging for help.

The most painful sight was two men swimming alongside of each other. For a long time they struck out well together. After a time one got evidently tired—the other helped him along—it was no use, and at last he swam some distance towards shore, but returned again to help his comrade. It was of no avail, and he at last left for the shore. Poor fellow, he had expended his little remaining strength in helping his companion, and went down soon afterwards.

Such, in brief, is the story of the Birkenhead, which cost the country the lives of four hundred and forty-five gallant men.

ON New Year's Day, 1853—fifty years ago—a party sat down thirteen to table at Peshawar. Eleven years later they were all alive, though most of them had taken part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and five or six of them had been wounded. Lord Roberts tells the story in "Forty-one Years in India." He, Sir Henry Norman, and Sir Peter Lumsden are famous survivors. This sounds like a "stifler," as Mr. Swiveller has it, for the thirteen superstition. But its votaries are not easily put down. They may be relied on to point out that Lord Roberts, for example, failed to "end the war," as a direct, if tardy, consequence of that fatal dinner at Peshawar. In fairness to those who fear the numeral thirteen we must point to the case of the lady who died in Guy's Hospital of the effects of a fall down thirteen stairs. The case was a strange one in otherways; it seems that the "dancing mania" is not confined to Southern countries. This unfortunate woman met her death through getting up to dance in the middle of the night. But no doubt the "fatal thirteen," as a witness called it, will be given the blame.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MOROCCO RISING.

FIGHTING NEAR FEZ.

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL ATTACKED.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

A Spanish Infantry Battalion and a Mountain Battery have embarked at Algeciras for Ceuta.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

A slight skirmish between the Sultan's Army and the Tribesmen in the vicinity of Fez took place on the 13th instant. It was magnified into an important victory in the Capital whither the heads of six of the enemy were brought in triumph.

The British Vice-Consul has been stoned in the streets of Fez after dusk. His assailants, who are noted bad characters, have been arrested and punished. The incident is unimportant.

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

THE ATTACK ON A FORT.

A LIGHT CASUALTY LIST.

THE PANTHER BEATEN OFF.

LOMDON, JANUARY 19.

The Commander of the San Carlos Fortress reports that he was attacked without provocation or notice. Three of the garrison were wounded. Two explosions were heard on board the Panther. It is reported that two sailors were killed.

The affair is sarcastically commented on in America where public opinion is particularly sensitive.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The Venezuelans say that the Panther tried to enter Lake Maracaibo to capture the warship Miranda. It is feared that the incident will imperil the negotiations between the Powers and Venezuela.

THE OVERDUE AMERICAN LINER.

THE LEAKY BOILERS.

INDIGNATION IN THE STATES.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

There is intense indignation in America that the St. Louis was allowed to go to sea in winter with leaky boilers.

THE GROUNDING OF A GERMAN LINER.

PASSENGERS TRANSHIPPED.

It is believed that the Lahn is in no danger. The passengers will be transhipped.

THE GERMAN ESTIMATES.

THE COST OF THE VENEZUELAN BLOCKADE.

In the Reichstag the Secretary of the Treasury, after detailing measures to meet the deficit, added that the Venezuelan blockade would probably necessitate a supplementary estimate.

CHINESE LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EFFECTS OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECHES.

Mr. Chamberlain's remarks about Chinese labour have depressed the Kaffir market.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

China has replied to the Joint Note which was mentioned on the 7th instant, reminding China that the Protocol provides for the payment of the indemnity on a gold basis. China, in her reply, reiterates that though she is anxious to meet her obligations the fall of silver renders the payments demanded impossible. The impoverished state of the country forbids further taxation. She suggests the collection of the Customs on a gold basis, the exchange being fixed monthly.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

HEAVY MORTALITY.

THE EXODUS OF THE PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 20.

To-day's plague returns has surpassed all previous records. In the City alone 177 fresh attacks and 134 deaths are recorded. The inhabitants are leaving every day in numbers, and the population is less than half.

In the Cantonment six cases and seven deaths are recorded.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BOWLS CHALLENGE CUP.

The following is the Handicap in the Competition for the Bombay Gymkhana Bowls Challenge Cup. In the first round Mr. Adamson meets Mr. Spence, and each of the other pairs following below have been drawn together.

G B Adamson	r 3
R A Spence	r 7
W Reid	scr
H W Astell	r 7
W J A Foulkes	r 7
J Stiven	r 1
F A H East	r 7
G C Anderson	r 4
H R Greaves	r 1
C J Michael	r 2
J D F Ingle	r 7
E F Nicholson	r 5
F M Flower	r 5
R Fairnie	r 6
G W Gilchrist	scr
F L Muir	r 5

The first round is to be played by Thursday, the 29th January; the second round by Wednesday, the 4th February; the semi-final by Monday, the 9th; and the final will be played on Wednesday, 11th February.

A DETACHMENT OF MOUNTED SAPPERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation of a detachment of Mounted Sappers, and the arrangement will take effect from 1st April next. The scheme provides for an increase of two Royal Engineer Non-Commissioned Officers and 37 natives to the Bengal Sappers, which will then furnish men for the mounted detachment. The latter will be given an annual course at the Umballa Mounted Infantry School in addition to their ordinary training as Sappers.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Major H. G. Swayne, R. E., has been selected for Transport duty in Somaliland.

The steamer Hardinge will be employed as a hospital ship.

LORD AMPTHILL'S GUESTS.

MADRAS, JANUARY 20.

Lady Mary and Lady Agnes Lygon, the Hon'ble Theo. Russell and the Hon'ble Major Alex. Russell leave for Colombo en route to Egypt and England on the 29th instant.

The Hon'ble Violet Douglas Pennant left for Murree yesterday to visit her sister Mrs. Sandbach.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Sir Andrew Fraser, President of the Indian Police Commission, and Lady Fraser, who are expected to arrive from Rangoon on the 11th proximo, will be the guests of the Governor during the sitting of the Commission in Madras.

THE INDIAN PEOPLES' TRUST FUND.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Peoples' Trust Fund here, Sir Francis Maclean presiding, it was decided to purchase another three lakhs worth of Government Securities, bringing the total investments to twenty-six lakhs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

The Dandy invented by Colonel Kay of the Army Medical Corps has been provisionally adopted as the standard pattern for the army in India.

POONA, JANUARY 20.

The 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, from Bombay, Deolali, Deesa, and Ahmedabad is expected to arrive at Poona as under head-quarters, and four companies leave Bombay by route march on 7th February, and arrive at Poona on the 17th idem. One company leaves Deolali by route march on 6th February and arrives at Poona on the 18th idem. Two companies left Deesa by route march on the 13th instant and will be joined by one company at Ahmedabad en route on the 22nd and three companies will reach Poona on the 11th March. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers is expected to arrive in Poona on the 22nd instant.

ALVA THE GREAT.

ANOTHER capital performance was given last night at the Novelty Theatre by the "Triple Alliance"—Alva the Great, Professor Grossi, and Mdlle Roux. The whole of the entertainment passed off with the greatest of success. Professor Grossi's thought-reading seance continues to elicit the keenest of interest. Last night his chalk line experiment was made as difficult as possible for him, but he carried it through with remarkable precision. His other examples of mind-reading also gained him much applause. He supplemented his illusion, in which he collaborates with Mdlle Roux with one or two clever tricks in sleight of hand, and this along with the box trick was much appreciated. Alva was again in capital form, and as has been the case during the whole of his stay in this city, there were still some members of his audience who refused to believe that some of his ventriloquial effects were not gained by confederacy. Of course this is the very highest compliment that could be paid to a ventriloquist. On Friday evening their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Northcote will accord their pratonage and presence to the entertainment, and a bumping house is expected, especially as Alva and his colleagues intend to make a big effort to provide a particularly attractive programme. Those who desire to attend would therefore do well to book early with Messrs. Soundy. The matinee to-day should also be well attended.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 19th and 20th competitions for this season took place at Coorla on the 28th instant at 200 and 300 yards. Only a few members were out. The shooting, however, was very keen, and excellent scores were made, Vol. Otto winning the Club's silver medal for the highest possible score at 200 yards.

The next shoot will be at 500 and 600 yards on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

The following are the scores :—

	200 yards.
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Volrs	28 a
Sergt-Instr W H Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	27 b
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Volrs	27 b
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	26 c
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Sergt M Veevers, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Mr W Bartley, Civilian	24
Clr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Volrs	23

(a) Handicapped 5 points, winner of Bombay Rifle Club's Silver Medal for highest possible score. (b) Handicapped 6 points. (c) Winner of Spoon.

	300 yards.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25 a
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Volrs	26 a
Sergt-Instr W H Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	24 a
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Volrs	24 a
Clr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Volrs	23 b
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	23 b
Sergt M Veevers, Bo Vol Rifles	22 c
Mr W Bartley, Civilian	22

(a) Handicapped 6 points. (b) Handicapped 2 points. (c) Winner of Spoon.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived by the Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperator, Captain P. Ivellich, from Trieste on the evening of Monday the 19th inst. :—

Anderson, Mr
Bock, Mr
Fischer, Mr
Harvest, Capt
Kharegat, Mr and Mrs
Lohr, Mrs and two children
Lohr, Miss Sister and child
Maars, Capt O and Mrs
M de Mello and Meura Mrs
Newing, Miss
Sorabjee, Miss
Shastri, Mrs and child
Scholvin, Mr A
Sawing, Miss
Tietz, Mr L
Viccjee, Dinshaw Mr
Weber, Mr

THE enormous amount of the claims that are being made by residents of Natal for war losses has fairly astounded Mr. Chamberlain. One incident which has occurred at Pietermaritzburg is mentioned by the special correspondent of the "Standard". At the Colonial Secretary's request one delegate, Mr. Beachcroft, a magistrate, produced a claim for fifteen thousand pounds. "What!" exclaimed Mr. Chamberlain, "fifteen thousand pounds! Of course we cannot entertain it." "But," urged Mr. Beachcroft, "some of them were very rich men before the war." "All the same," replied Mr. Chamberlain, "they cannot expect us to pay for everything they have lost." It was afterwards explained that it is a Boer characteristic to ask for at least ten times what one expects to get. "So I have been told," Mr. Chamberlain replied.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF M. BLOWITZ.

A FAMOUS CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

M. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the "Times," is dead.

Henri Georges Stephane Adolphe Opper de Blowitz was the "Times" correspondent in Paris. He resigned that position on October 21st. He was born at the Chateau de Blowitz, Pilsen, Austria, on the 28th December 1832. He was married in 1865, to Anne Amelie Arraud D'Agnel. He travelled in Europe when 16 years of age; and was appointed by M. de Falloux (Minister of Education) Prof. of German at the Lycee of Tours; and also Prof. of German at Limoges, Poitiers, and Marseilles. He quitted the University in 1860; and became engaged in the invention of a machine for wool-carding by steam. He took up the study of Foreign Politics, writing in the Gazette du Midi and in Decentralisation of Lyons. He revealed the famous history of Ismail Pacha's special train, thereby causing the defeat of M. de Lesseps in the election of 1869. He escaped prosecution by the Government by the intervention of M. Thiers. He was naturalised a French citizen, in 1870, and formed one of the National Guard at Marseilles, in 1870. He distinguished himself during the 4th April, which crushed the Commune in the South. By a private wire from a house belonging to his wife he had remained in communication with Thiers at Versailles when other communications had been cut off by the insurgents. He entered on the service of the "Times," in July 1871. He inaugurated constant telegraphic communications and obtained the concession from 9 p.m., to 3 a.m., of a special wire for the "Times" from 9 May 1874. He has interviewed the Comte de Chambord, Bismarck, Thiers, Gambetta, Alphonse XII., the Sultan, Comte de Paris, King of Roumania, Marquess Tseng, Jules Ferry, Duclerc, Leo XIII, Cardinal Jacobini, Prince Lobanof, etc. He revealed in a letter to the "Times," on 5th May 1875, the intention of the German Military party of another invasion of France; predicted the march of Russia to Herat; sent the Treaty of Berlin to the "Times" before it was signed; and has written more than 4000 columns in the "Times." He was an officer of the Legion of Honour; Doctor of Philosophy; and Officer of the Institute of France. His publications included; Feuilles volantes, 1858; L'Allemagne et la Provence 1869; Le Mariage Royal d'Espagne, 1878; Une Course a Constantinople, 1884.

M. de Blowitz contributed a couple of years ago an account of the beginning of his career to the Chapters of Autobiography of "M. A. P."

The very first chapter of my life (wrote M. de Blowitz) seems to me to have been my entrance into the journalistic profession. If the story is to be told I think that my version of it is the most accurate. Here, then, it is. In 1871, when I was living in Marseilles, the Commune was proclaimed there on the 23rd of March five days after it had been proclaimed in Paris. The city fell into a grotesque and lamentable state of anarchy. The Prefecture was taken possession of by the revolutionary forces. The enemies of order flocked in from every foreign country, and Terrorists from the whole globe seemed to have come to the town. As I had now become a naturalised Frenchman, I felt it to be my duty to assist my adopted country as well as I could and I offered my services to General Espivent de la Villeboisnet, who had been entrusted with the difficult task of restoring order.

IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS.

The post and telegraph office had been seized by the Revolutionists. They suppressed every suspected letter; they retained every telegram which might have informed the regular Government at Versailles of the frightful state of affairs prevailing in the great southern city. I had just let a flat, in a house belonging to my wife, to the Eastern Telegraph Company, which had a special wire to Oran. I secretly waited upon the local manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and obtained from him permission to make a junction between his wire and that of the Versailles Government. So one night, when the insurgent officials at the Marseilles post-office thought they had a complete hold of the wires, I threw a ladder from a neighbouring house, reached by the roofs the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and opened a secret and direct communication with the outside world. The Lyons office replied to me and put me in communication with Versailles. I immediately informed the Government of the doings of the Communards.

Two days later, on April 5th, the regular troops which had been concentrated at Aubagne, near Marseilles, burst into the town and recovered the Prefecture, which had become the headquarters of the insurgents. I need not enter here into the details of that terrible day. Everybody did his duty and I was, I trust, no exception to the rule. Anyhow, the next day the battle was won, and the Commune of Marseilles was extinguished. General Espivent and my comrades of the loyal National Guard appointed me to report personally to M. Thiers. Accordingly I set out for Versailles on April 6th. The President of the Republic was in a very simply furnished room, having in one of the corners a narrow, low camp-bed, covered with brown leather. The floor was littered with maps, and M. Thiers was on his knees pouring over a plan of Paris.

M. Thiers looked up, and recognising me, he said without rising: "Oh, yes, you have come from Marseilles; but I have no time at present to hear your report. You must go and see Calmon." And he was again engrossed in the map of Paris. I therefore saw M. Calmon, under-Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior. He listened rather needlessly to what I said, for he cared much less to know those who had done their duty than the man who neglected it. Therefore, I cut short what I had intended telling him, and hurriedly left him. I was quite discouraged. I bitterly regretted having vainly undertaken a long journey, and exposed myself to such a disappointment and I felt that my best course would be to return to Marseilles.

So, two days later, I returned to take my leave of M. Thiers. He came forward and welcomed me in a more than friendly way.

"My reception was not encouraging to you the other day," he said, "but I was then in the deepest anxiety. I thought all was lost. Now I know that we shall get over this trial. I feel more master of myself than I did the other day, and I am ready to hear what you have to tell me. I am aware of the great services you have rendered us. I have had letters from friends at Marseilles that leave no doubt about that."

He then put a number of questions to me, and I described to him the events that had taken place, both in their burlesque and in their gloomy aspects. He seemed to be very much interested in my narrative, and, when I had finished, he asked me:

"Well, what are you going to do now?"

"I come, Monsieur le President, to bid you farewell, but I am going home to-morrow, having left my family in the south."

"Do not do that," he said briskly. "Stay here a little longer. Come back and keep me acquainted with your movements, and shortly I shall see how you can be useful to us."

I yielded to M. Thiers' desire.

On July 21st of the same year, one of my dearest and oldest friends, Mr. Frederick Marshall, came and told me: "Something has just happened which may interest you. Mr. Hardmann, who is the colleague of Laurence Oliphant, the special correspondent of "The Times," has just left Paris, and will not return for a fortnight. Oliphant is very much put out. He cannot be both at Versailles and Paris, and he is looking out for someone who could at least do a part of Hardmann's work. I thought the work would amuse you as you see M. Thiers daily, and you complain of not having enough to do."

"You are right," I replied; "I not only like your proposal but you are doing me a real favour, for in this way I can see M. Theirs without the unpleasant necessity of reminding him of his promises."

Marshall lost no time in giving my reply to Oliphant, who was very pleased. We all three met. Then Oliphant, who as yet had not spoken to me of his business, gave me the necessary explanation of the duties discharged by Hardmann, and requested me to begin the following day. I listened attentively to what he said, but he saw that I felt some difficulty which I did not venture to express.

He said at last: "You seem to hesitate. Is it the remuneration you expected me to speak about?"

(Concluded on page 6.)

NURSES FOR THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

APPEAL FOR AN ENDOWMENT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted through your columns to beg for the assistance of some of our large-hearted public-spirited citizens in behalf of an institution which should be second to none in its usefulness to the poor of Bombay. I refer to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

The Hospital has now been in existence for 57 years. It is the largest Native Hospital in Bombay. It has 460 beds, and is always full. As far as the buildings are concerned there is nothing to be desired. The Medical Staff, which is provided by Government, is composed of men who are among the most eminent in their profession, but it is practically unprovided with nurses. Everyone in these days knows that in hospital management what is required is the patient, sympathetic, trained nurse.

In the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, which comprises five separate institutions, inlcuding the Eye Hospital, the Hospital for Incurables, the Bai Motlibai Obstetric Hospital, and the Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit Hospital for Women and Children, there are 15 wards totally unnursed, and there are seven others which are only nursed during the day. There are in the London Hospital—I speak on the authority of the Hon. Sydney Holland, a member of Committee of the Hospital—at the present time 500 trained nurses.

I am hoping to collect a sum to form a permanent Nursing Endowment Fund, which will provide an adequate staff of nurses, and thus increase the efficiency of the hospital, and at the same time afford facilities for the training of qualified native nurses, who may be available for private nursing.

The Government of Bombay have generously promised to contribute a sum equal to half the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the nurses employed at the Hospital. My appeal to my native and other friends in Bombay has met with a sympathetic and a substantial response which has far exceeded my most sanguine expectation, and I hope that by thus making the scheme generally known, many generously disposed persons will come forward to contribute to the Fund and assist in raising a memorial which will form a fitting commemoration of the Coronation of our Gracious Sovereign, having for its object the alleviation of the distress and sufferings of the poorest classes of the community of Bombay. A list of the subscribers from whom I have received such generous and substantial help will be published shortly.—Yours, &c.

W. H. CROWE.

SUIT UPON AN UNSATISFIED DECREE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Acting Chief Justice, heard at the High Court, yesterday, the suit brought by Hooseinbhai Ahmedbhai and another against Hajee Esmail Hajee Essac and another, praying that an assignment of 27th March, 1900, may be declared invalid, and that it may be set aside; that a receiver may be appointed to take charge of the share of the second defendant in the estate of Hafizaboo, that the receiver may be directed to pay the claims of the plaintiffs first out of the assets realised by him, etc. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs, the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao and Shripad, appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Guzdar and Mr. Manker, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that, by a decree dated 15th April, 1902, made in a suit filed in this court by the first plaintiff against the second defendant, the latter was ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 6,836 with interest at 6 per cent per annum until payment. No part of the decree had been satisfied up to now. The second defendant being entitled to a third share in the estate of his aunt, one Hafizaboo, widow of Goolam Hoosein Mahomed, who died in Rander in January, 1898, the plaintiff, in execution of his decree, applied to this court in May, 1902 for attachment and sale of the right, title, and interest of the defendant in the estate; and, such attachment was levied. The second defendant by an indenture, dated 27th March, 1900, made between him and the first defendant, purported to have assigned, for the sum of Rs. 10,000 alleged to have been received by him from the first defendant, all his right, title, and interest in the said estate. The first defendant applied in suit 180 of 1902 that, in consequence of the said assignment, the attachment was illegal and should be raised; and as the first plaintiff impeached the validity of the assignment, an order was made on the 28th June, 1902, that the first plaintiff should file a separate suit against the first defendant to establish his contentions. The second plaintiff is a creditor of the second defendant in the sum of Rs. 1,911. Plaintiffs stated that the assignment in question was a sham transaction made solemnly with a view to defeat and delay the creditors of the second defendant. The share of the latter in the said estate was worth over Rs. 60,000 and the consideration of Rs. 10,000, alleged to have been paid for the assignment was quite inadequate.

The first defendant, by his written statement, said that he purchased the right, title, and interest of the second defendant in good faith and for consideration, and denied that the transaction was a sham one, or made with a view to defeat or delay the creditors of the second defendant. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The second defendant, by his written statement, denied that at the time of the decree, he was entitled to a third or any share in the estate of his aunt Hafizaboo. He sold and assigned to the first defendant his right, title, and interest in the estate except his share in the ornaments and other moveables forming part of the estate of Russoolbai and Hafizaboo. He said he did so for valuable consideration and with full knowledge of the nature and value of the transaction, and denied that the transaction was a sham one, or that the consideration was grossly or at all inadequate.

The court proceeded with the hearing of the case.

THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the leading and influencial Mahomedans of Bombay was held in the Anjuman-i-Islam Karimiah Libary Hall last evening to consider what steps shoud be taken to celebrate the event of the Honourable Mr. Badrudin Tyebji's appointment as the Acting Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram occupied the Chair. The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwala in which the meeting was asked to alow persons other than Mahomedans to co-operate with them in the movement.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin read a letter from his Highness the Aga Khan in which he expressed his regret at not being able to attend the meeting on account of previous engagements.

On the motion of Mirza Mahomad Shirazi, seconded by Kazi Mahomed Ali Moorghey it was resolved that the meeting expressed their gratification at the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji as Acting Chief Justice of Bombay, and tandered their most respectful thanks to H. E. the Governor of Bombay for the appointment. The meeting further resolved that a letter be sent to H. E. the Governor in the above terms.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Fatehali Shaik Ahmed proposed and Mr. Haji Yusaf Haji Ismail seconded that the Mahomedans of Bombay express their heartfelt joy at this appointment, and resolve that this event be celebrated in a due form and necessary funds be raised from Mahomedans for the purpose. The proposition was carried.

A committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds and to take the necessary steps in the way of celebrating the event.

As the non-Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay expressed their wish to join in the movement it was resolved that the committee be empowered to receive subscriptions from and co-operate with them in the movement.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 29th November 1902, amounted to Rs. 2,508, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 906, the total earnings from 1st July to 29th November 1902, show Rs. 57,24?, on increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,280.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 29th November 1902, amounted to Rs 15,489, an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,352; the total earnings from 1st July to 29th November show Rs. 2,18,393, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 23,200.

GUJARAT NOTES.

GAME IN THE PROVINCE.

There were several Christmas Camps in Ahmedabad District, writes our Gujarat correspondent, but the shooting was on the whole poor. Parties in Panch Mahals, Kathiawar, and Broach district seemed to have fared little better. There was plenty of inferior game, such as hares and partridges, but everything else was either scarce or shy or both. It was difficult to get near the duck, the snipe were not to be found, and quail grounds seemed almost deserted. Very few bags appear to be have been made up to the standard of previous years, and there are many probable reasons. Some say that the small game was tired of seeking out old haunts to find them bare and breakfastless for three years running, and that Gujarat will remain unpopular until climatic conditions are normal; others say that there was no undergrowth in tanks and jhils, and that famine work has spoilt many of the former from the sportsman's point of view, and all have to admit that the soil has been abnormally thirsty, and that likely jaghas have dried up with unusual rapidity. This is perhaps due to the excavation of the top silt which left a porous or comparatively porous surface below, and in any case it is only natural that the level of subsoil water should be very low after three famines, and that there should be abnormal absorption.

Be all this as it may, many parties had to continually change camp in order to get anything better than partridges and hares, which are, after all, not much worth powder and shot after a time. Probably the quail will now come in, for there is still time, and the recent cold days will help.

There are fairly large herds of black buck about, and a good many have been shot, but pig are hardly to be found in formerly famous jungles.

I hear that Mr. Forsyth is Secretary of the Ahmedabad Tent Club this year, but it seems that his appointment will be almost a sinecure, and I do not think there is any prospect of a successful Gujarat Cup meeting.

There have been some few changes in Ahmedabad itself. Mr. Cadell is expected to relieve Mr. Vernon, who goes to Panch Mahals, whence Mr. Rothfield is expected to relieve Mr. Rendall who has been deputed on special duty to Bombay. Mr. Rendall was selected for the Presidency to oppose the Authentics last November, but was unable to accept the invitation: he will be missed in local cricket, as he is said to be not returning. Mr. Robertson has taken up his appointment as officer on special duty in connection with the Gujarat Talukdars. Captain Haddon, Honorary Secretary of the Ahmedabad Gymkhana, left some days ago for Karachi and has been succeeded by Major Mills, R.A.M.C., as Medical Officer, whilst the Rev. S. Leigh Lye is now looking after the welfare of the local club, which aspires to a "pakka" dancing floor. It is rumoured that Mr. Quin will soon revert to the Secretariat on the return of Colonel Kennedy from leave to Kathiawar as Political Agent.

Some seventy men of the 9th Bombay Light Infantry left just before Christmas to swell the numbers of another regiment proceeding to Somaliland.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The ordinary adjourned meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were present Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr A. G. Viegas, Mr C. H. Armstrong, Mr Sassoon J. David, Mr W. L. Harvey, Mr G. A. Anderson, Mr. F. C. Macrae, Mr W. C. Hughes, Colonel H. D. Olivier, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and the secretary Mr. W. N. Sailstone.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

At the outset the Chairman informed the Board that the matters connected with the Kennedy Sea Face had been neglected owing to the illness of Mr. Vaz, the Superintendent, and the absence of the engineer, but immediate steps were now being taken to set the matters aright.

THE CRESCENT.

PROPOSED BUILDING OF A CATHEDRAL.

The Board resumed consideration of the letter from the Rev. F. N. Hill, enquiring as to the term of lease of the southern portion of the "Crescent Site," and asking that he might be allowed the refusal of the site for as long a time as possible.

The Chairman said the papers and the sketch plan of the cathedral had been circulated to the members. The question of the utilization of the Crescent had been discussed on a previous occasion, and all the connections arising in the present case had been considered. The decision arrived at by the Board on that occasion was that the site should be divided into three plots on each of which should be erected buildings of very high architectural merits, each standing on its own ground. The Board had made an offer of one of the plots to the Bank of Bombay, and they could not go back on that question. It was quite reasonable that where a proposal involving an expenditure of from ten to twelve lakhs was made, they could not expect a reply from the Bank at a moment's notice.

Mr. Sassoon J. David thought it was open to the Board to withdraw the offer they had made to the Bank.

General Sir James Willcocks inquired what sort of a cathedral was proposed to be erected.

The Chairman said they proposed to erect a very much larger cathedral than the one now existing in the Fort.

Mr. D. E. Wacha was opposed to the Crescent being built upon. He was of opinion that Government should be asked to resume the whole site.

Colonel Olivier remarked that the Board would be better able to keep the land open than the Government.

The Chairmen pointed out that the Government had already decided that the site was too valuable to be kept open. He proposed that the site might be offered to the cathedral trustees on the same terms as those given to the Bank of Bombay, except that the rent be fixed at Rs. 32 per square yard and that the offer should remain open for one year only.

Mr. Wacha said the Government might change their mind with regard to the plot. He proposed an amendment to the effect that Government should be asked to vest the site in the board free of charge on the understanding that it should be kept unbuilt upon.

After some discussion the amendment was put to the vote and lost. The orginal proposition was carried by a majority.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

DACOITY IN BELGAUM.

MR. J. C. GLOSTER, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in December last, convicted Malla bin Luxmon and two others of dacoity, and sentenced the first two accused to rigorous imprisonment for five years each and the third, a son of the first accused, quite a youth, to one year's rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The dacoity in question was committed in the village of Hoskoti. A scene of tumult ensued; and there was a serious fight between the police and the dacoits. The evidence of Yesu, the police officer, was important in the opinion of Mr. Gloster. Hearing that the thieves were from Mastimardi, he went there, called the roll of "bad characters," and reported to the chief constable the names of all that were not present. The roll was called at 4 p. m., and, Mr. Gloster said, no inference whatever could be drawn from the fact that the accused were absent from the village at that hour. The significance of the matter seemed to Mr. Gloster to lie in the fact that if Yesu was speaking truly, and he saw no reason to suppose otherwise, every one who was absent on the 10th had been implicated in the offence under consideration. Was not this a strange coincidence? It seemed to point to the necessity of scanning with especial caution the evidence regarding the identification of the accused. It was clear that, in the first instance, the police worked on the hypothesis that all the absentees were guilty, and then proceeded to try and get direct evidence against them. If a proclamation was issued for the accused, Mr. Gloster said, it was strange that no evidence to that effect had been led. The jury unanimously found the three accused guilty of dacoity, and they were sentenced as mentioned above. Only the first two accused appealed to the High Court.

On behalf of the appellants, it was stated in their petition of appeal that the police arrested them and got up false evidence against them, and in this way caused them to be convicted and sentenced. The village peon, with a view to get money from the village people, often put them to annoyance and trouble. He asked them to give him money. They said they were poor people and were not able to give him any. The village peon then induced the complainant to include them in the case. They would have brought evidence on their behalf; but on account of the fear of the police they did not do so. No property was found with them.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

SIDE LIGHTS AT DELHI.

IN THE JUMMA MASJID.

THERE were striking contrasts at Delhi during the historic days of pageantry now fast becoming a wondrous memory; and under reflection they appear more dramatic than when first they struck the vision. The contrast between the State Entry and the great Durbar has not yet been fully limned, because much of it was of a nature impossible to fix. The one was a pageant only; the other was an emotion. The contrast of the two reviews was more obvious. There was the picturesque barbarism of the display made by the Native Chiefs' retainers, a show in which interest and colour struggled with the grotesque, and the heroic age contended against the attractions of a circus. Against that the Military Review represented the might of an Empire; soldierly efficiency and discipline as opposed to an opera bouffe army; and the contrast conveyed its own moral. But there was also a contrast more striking than any of these and more dramatic because of a resemblance in essentials. Not all the throngs of visitors from the West noted this, nor in fact did more than a handful who were alive to things more potent than pageants to maintain the strength of Empires.

On the Sunday after the Durbar there was a great and impressive Church Service when nearly fifteen thousand British troops and a large civilian congregation joined in worship and thanksgiving. That scene was inspiring enough, and gave the elevated note required to lift the Durbar ceremonials from the level of mere vainglorious pomp. Yet some of us had witnessed a devotional sight of even greater impressiveness than an army singing hymns of thanksgiving and praise. On the spot whence we viewed the imposing and stately and dazzling entry of the Emperor's representative into Delhi we had seen a multitude at prayer; a multitude who moved in devotional exercises like billows rolling on the shore and whose voices sounded with the rythm of the breaking waves.

A hundred thousand Muslims at prayer! The Jumma Masjid at Delhi on any Friday in the year is a wonderful sight, but during the Durbar celebrations it afforded one of the great devotional spectacles of the world. What St. Peter's is to the Romanist that the great mosque at Delhi is to the devout Mahomedan in Asia. And the conjunction of the Durbar and the great festival of the Id brought vast congregations to worship there. You looked down from spacious walls and galleries crammed with human beings, on a great sea of devotees filling the vast court. You looked out to the great steps converted into a living mound; and you looked away on all sides to find crowds in one devotional attitude filling maidan and roads. They raised their voices and bent to the earth in perfect unison, taking their time from the Imam in the remote rostrum. In his freedom from ritual and devotional aids the Mahomedan is the Puritan of the East, and a Mahomedan service on a vast scale has an impressiveness peculiarly its own. There is something of the expression of personal emotion that certain Christian sectaries have unduly developed, tempered by the quietism that the Society of Friends has brought to its greatest perfection. The soul gripping experience of the silent form of worship is there with the due amount of expression to relieve the emotional strain.

"Al-lah"! chants the crowd and bends down like a field of corn before the gale. "Al-lah"! And the host rolls back like the incoming tide breaking on the shore. It is a sea of red, and pink, and green, which swiftly changes to white as the waves roll forward in prostration. With one impulse the vast congregation rises to its feet. "Al-lah, O Ak-bar"! And the great crowd stands silent in an attitude of rapt devotion possible only to zealots. In that meditation of a multitude one sees the spring of fanaticism. There are more soul moving silences, and then suddenly the people wake as from a trance and gaze out in one direction as though the prophet cometh. They look for distant Mecca, and from tower and wall, and court and field, straining eyes seek to penetrate the veil which hides the Holy City. Doubtless for some it is brought wonderfully near. There may be visions on the horizon; the mirages and apparitions conjured by pious imaginings.

The service at the mosque is a series of chants like nothing so much as the low roar of summer waves. To the chants are timed the prostrations and interspersed are meditative silences that hold the mind of the onlooker in spite of himself. It is the magnetism of the religious spirit of a hundred thousand people with minds concentrated on one thought. They stand transfixed as though stricken by an invisible Hand. In that moment men stand on the brink of perilous ledges silhouetted like statues against the sky and the great crowd below scarce seems to breathe. Then, as though a spirit had passed over the scene, the multitude awakes to life and "Al-lah"! is the cry in one low chorus like the sough of a summer breeze through the forest. It is like a sigh of regret and joy for a vision divine that has passed.

When the mind is relieved from the spiritual impressions of the scene it is an amazing sight that one beholds. Looking from above, the sea of vivid turbans forms a mosaic impossible to describe. How, too, may one describe the wondrous change when the crowd lies prostrate in serried lines of white. Each rank falls like the white waters of a cataract; and the lines stretch behind each other in thousands. Every line is a battalion that, in the great court, stretches across its noble width. Before each figure is a pile of outer vestments; soldier and merchant, noble and plebeian have doffed their bravest gear which lies in a heap of colour. When the crowd bends low the colour of those heaps is mingled with the vivid hues of turbans, dividing by bright parterres the prostrate ranks of billowy whiteness. There are Princes and Chiefs here to-day, all with one exception merged in the mass; and the exception joins the Imam in leading the multitude in prayer.

The devotion of the congregation seems complete; and yet to Western eyes that worshipping host in the court has a strangeness not born of its wondrous colour or its movement and inspiration. It is a stern worship; a worship by men, for in that vast space within the mosque no woman's form is seen. Is that why there is no softness, no high ritual, no appeal to the senses in this high Cathedral of Islam, nor in any other? Outside, beyond the pale, on the steps of the great Masjid there are rows of veiled figures. They move as the crowd of the elect moves. They rise, they prostrate themselves, they join in the prayers. But they may not enter the temple. That is the tragedy of Islam. Those shrouded figures bending low afar off are pathetic to a degree. One has strange thoughts of this tragic aspect of a creed whose Prophet found his mission through a woman and in her found his first and best disciple.

When the service is ended there is a great change. The people rush away, many shouting, friend calling on friend, and the atmosphere of devotion is quickly dissipated. In its way that, too, is a contrast, so like and yet so unlike to what one has seen elsewhere. After the State Service there was the fashionable Church Parade, effectually dissipating the devotional air. It is the nature of crowds to develope swiftly changing moods and to change a state of mind as the lightning artist changes his clothes. But with the onlooker the impressions of the great scene remain. And with the memories aroused by the historic pageants we have come to see and the vivid story to which that dull red Fort opposite bears witness one rejoices that during those trying days in Delhi, and at a later period also, destroying hands were restrained from this great mosque of Shah Jehan's building. Beautiful in itself, it impresses by its nobility as a monument and by the religious spirit with which it is instinct—the spirit of worshipping millions who have prostrated themselves there during two hundred and fifty years. There are much more ancient shrines but none where such scenes may be witnessed as at this Royal Cathedral of Islam in India.

It had a narrow escape from the Artillery during the assault on Delhi. Shells had already been fired into the mosque when Baird Smith galloped up and ordered the gunners to stop their work instantly.

Later on it was found that the shells had not done any greater injury than to crack the pavement of the court where they fell. Among the Mahomedans credit for the preservation of the Masjid was given to one of their own faith, but one is glad to see that, late as it is, there is now a proposal to erect a memorial to the real saviour of the mosque, the late General David Baird Smith, R. E. It is to a British Officer that the Moslem world owes it that this historic fane did not become a heap of ruins; it is to the supervision of the British Government that its maintenance is due; and it is from a British and Christian minister that the proposal comes to perpetuate the memory of the man who saved the Masjid from destruction. Shah Jehan did a greater work than he imagined when he built that temple; for with these incidents to grace its history it stands in the capital of the Moghals a monument of that supreme toleration which is the brightest ray of England's light in Asia.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent writing on Sunday says:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, I.C.S., C.I.E., C.S.I., left Delhi on the 14th, and arrived at Sobagpur on the 16th instant, where he will remain until the end of the month.

The Police Commission arrived at Nagpur on the 16th instant and will halt here until the 23rd idem.

It is rumoured that Mr. C. J. Lalkaka, the Deputy Postmaster-General of the Central Provinces, has been transferred to Burma, and will be shortly relieved.

Measures were being concerted to prevent the spread of plague into Nagpur when the dire scourge broke out in Itwari which is the most thickly populated part of the town. On an average 12 deaths are occurring daily. Many people have closed their shops and houses and have shifted to other parts of the town. Nagpur has been declared as plague infected. The disease for the present is, however, confined to Itwari only, and, with a view to adopt preventive measures, a special meeting of the municipal members, presided over by the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, was held at the Daji Dispensary on Wednesday last. It was resolved not to enforce segregation on unwilling people, but the occupants of a house in which deaths from plague have taken place, or in which dead rats are found, should, in the interests of their own safety, be persuaded to leave it with as little delay as possible. But all infected houses will be disinfected, and people will be at liberty to choose their own doctors and their own method of medical treatment. A large plot of ground towards Paldi has been selected for the accommodation of those desirous of leaving infected localities. Two camps will be erected, called the health camp and the disease camp, the latter being intended for the occupants of houses in which deaths from plague have occurred. The cost of the erection of huts will be defrayed by the Municipality only in the case of the poor, the well-to-do classes being required to pay. Large boxes and iron safes, containing valuables which cannot be conveniently carried about may be sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, properly packed and sealed for safe custody. Men of position and good character will be chosen to serve as plague volunteers and will be under the supervision of the ward member who will act in conjunction with the plague superintendent and will be chief consulting officer in all matters affecting his ward. In the carrying out of these and other preventive measures the police will not be requisitioned. These rules have been framed in consultation with, and with the full concurrence of, the municipal members and other leading gentlemen of the town, and will no doubt give popular satisfaction.

An effective crusade has been carried on against the anopheles at the town of Jagdalpur, the capital of Bastar State in these Provinces. The soil on which the town is built is a porous laterite, and in its immediate vicinity are eight tanks with an aggregate area of nearly one square mile of water. The area under houses is 230 acres. There are between 19 and 20 miles of kutcha drains, and up to last year there were pits in nearly every compound. The town which has a population just under 5,000 has until recently been a fever-stricken spot, no less than 28 per cent of the patients treated in the hospitals being malaria fever cases. Owing to local conditions the task of killing off the anopheles did not promise much success, but mosquito brigades were formed last year, and their efforts seem to have been very successful. In the last five months of the year there were only 1,463 cases of malaria treated, and the percentage of cases of malaria to total cases of fever for these five months was only 11·55, against 27·90, 37·04, and 40·08 in the preceding years, respectively.

A Correspondent writing on the same date says:—My tongawalla informs me that a horse and tonga were precipitated into the Jumatalao a few days ago. It appears that the horse took fright and became unmanageable and both the tonga and horse fell into the tank. The driver escaped by jumping into the water and swimming to the shore. Had there been a railing, wire fencing, or wall around the tank such an accident would not have occurred. May I suggest that measures be taken to protect the public against such accidents by the erection of a strong iron railing on the road round the northern, eastern, and southern sides of this tank?

On the 14th instant six women were drawing water from a well near the temple garden at Kamptee, when the foot-board suddenly gave way and the women fell into the well. Three of them were instantly killed while the other three were seriously injured and were taken to the Cantonment Hospital for treatment.

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, two watches belonging to a certain resident of the city in Circle No. 8 were stolen. The usual report was made to the police, but the stolen articles have not been discovered.

In honour of the Coronation Lala Balbadhar Sitaram entertained his friends at a tea party on the evening of the 2nd instant at his residence in Sangambagh in Sitabaldi. There was a fairly large gathering of European and native gentlemen. The arrangements were good, and the guests passed a pleasant evening. Before the company dispersed the Lala was thanked for his hospitality.

The total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 10th instant was 146 against 96 and 102 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 74. There were 9 deaths from plague. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 29 and 10, respectively, against 15 and 7 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 60·4 per mille per annum against 44·2 the mean of the last five years. The total number of births registered during the week was 143, the ratio being 59·1 per mille per annum.

Two cases of plague having occurred in the civil station, and both having proved fatal this morning (Sunday) at 8 a.m., the Medical Officer, the Civil Surgeon, the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, the Municipal member of the ward, met in the Public Room Hall to concert measures to prevent the plague spreading further and various measures were agreed upon. It is proposed to erect a health camp and a segregation camp.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	6	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	33	33	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	21	13	36
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	8	7	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	18	55
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	16
Water Division	0	0	8
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	11
Total	99	85	191
Total plague deaths to date	123,139	102,976	
Same date last year	33	42	140

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,247 as against 1,077 during the previous week. Of the total number 471 died from plague, which showed an increase of 122 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 987 which included 296 deaths from plague.

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SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL PROGRESS.

POLO IN LONDON.

THE YEAR'S SHOOTING.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

UNLESS West Bromwich Albion win their next League engagement they will fall from their high position. For the third week in succession they have suffered defeat, Derby County being their victorious opponents on Saturday. The Albion are still at the head of the table, but they have no more points than the three teams beneath them, and have a record identical with that of Derby County, only holding their position in virtue of their goal average. Sheffield United, who are in the third position, visited Nottingham, but were unable to make more than a draw with the Forest team. The fact that Notts Forest, although so far down the table, are still only four points behind the leading team, shows with what keenness the fight is being made for the championship of this division. The other Notts team was not successful, Sheffield Wednesday defeating them by two clear goals. Liverpool and Bury were in opposition at Bury, the home team winning by three goals to one. Sunderland were expected to beat their visitors, Newcastle United, but the result of a keen struggle was a pointless draw. Another draw was that which came from the meeting of Aston Villa and Grimsby. The last named team are last but one on the table. Stoke were defeated on their own ground by Middlesbrough, the Blackburn Rovers fell to the Wolverhampton Wanderers, while the Bolton Wanderers suffered their sixteenth beating, Everton being the winning team. In the Second Division the four leading teams are, respectively, Manchester City, Small Heath, Bristol City, and Woolwich Arsenal. None of these teams were defeated on Saturday, and Small Heath was the only one not successful. Manchester City are well at the top of the table, and visiting Doncaster were just able to defeat the Rovers by the margin of two goals to one. Small Heath's drawn game was against Chesterfield, both sides scoring a goal. Bristol City's success was at the expense of Burton United, while Burnley fell easy victims to Woolwich Arsenal by five goals to one. At the other end of the table are Gainsborough Trinity, Burnley, and Stockport County. In the Southern League some keen struggles were witnessed. Seven games were played, two visiting teams winning, and two home teams also scoring successes, while three games were drawn. The most interesting engagement was that between Portsmouth and Reading. The two teams are bracketed in the second place. Both teams played up well, but the game ended in a draw. The Bristol Rovers are fourth on the table, and won their match against Watford, New Brompton and Luton made a draw of their game, each side scoring once, while a similar result was the outcome of the engagement between Swindon Town and Kettering. Wellingborough scored a victory over Brentford on the ground of the last-named team, West Ham defeated the Queen's Park Rangers, while Millwall fell to Northampton. Southampton are still at the head of the table, but were not engaged on Saturday.

The following is the League Table up to date:—

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
West Bromwich Albion	19	12	5	2	37	23	26
Sheffield Wednesday	20	12	7	1	35	23	25
Derby County	19	11	6	2	34	25	24
Sheffield United	19	11	6	2	32	21	24
Notts County	19	9	4	6	22	21	24
Liverpool	19	10	7	2	46	30	22
Bury	18	10	6	2	31	20	22
Sunderland	19	8	5	6	27	21	22
Stoke	19	8	7	4	25	24	20
Wolverhampton Wanderers	20	8	8	4	29	30	20
Notts Forest	20	7	7	6	24	23	20
Everton	21	7	10	4	32	33	18
Aston Villa	18	7	8	3	29	25	17
Newcastle United	17	7	8	2	22	25	16
Middlesbrough	18	6	9	3	18	27	15
Blackburn Rovers	20	6	12	2	24	40	14
Grimsby Town	18	2	10	6	24	38	10
Bolton Wanderers	19	0	16	3	18	55	3

Under Rugby rules the Scottish International trial match was played on Saturday at Melrose. The result of a hard-fought game was that the South of Scotland beat the Anglo-Scots by two goals and one try to nothing. The team to play for the Rest of Scotland against the Scottish Cities has now been chosen, and is as follows:—Forest, Hawick; Orr, London Scottish; Deachan, Hawick; Lamond, Bristol; Drummond, Jed Forest; Mabon, Jed Forest; Greig, Glasgow Academicals; D. Sivright, Cambridge (captain); Mitchell, Perthshire; Ross, London Scottish; Kyle, Hawick; Jardine, Jed Forest; Brown, Melrose; Bird, Cheshire; West, Edinburgh University. Matches were won on Saturday by Marlborough Nomads against Old Leysians, Newport against the Barbarians, Gloucester against Cheltenham, Cardiff against London Welsh, and Swansea against Edinburgh Watsonians, who are considered the second best club in Scotland. The Canadian team now touring here did well in making a draw of their engagement with the Edinburgh Wanderers. We shall shortly see the Colonials in the South of England.

The three leading London Clubs have already arranged their programmes for the polo season, which begins at the end of April, and there appears to be every reason to expect an even better one than that of last year, as so many soldier players will have returned from South Africa. Of all the tournaments played in London during the season, the one which excites by far the greatest interest is the popular inter-regimental. This competition, which was inaugurated at Hurlingham in 1878, and was played there for twenty-two years in succession, first lapsed in 1900 owing to the war, and has not taken place since. Now, however, that the war is over here is good reason to hope that it will once more be resumed at headquarters, and the week ending July 11 has been alloted to it in the Hurlingham programme. One of the Hurlingham grounds opens for play on Monday, April 28, and the following day the customary Trial Handicap tournament begins. This year special interest will attach to this competition, as it has been decided to play it with no "off-side" to test the American system. In addition, several other games and matches will be arranged to see how the American rule works. The Social Clubs tournament is fixed for the week ending May 16, the Champion Cup for the week ending June 13, and the semi-finals and final of the County Cup, (the preliminary ties are played off locally) for July 15 and 18 respectively; while the final handicap tournaments concludes the season on July 25. Among the many interesting matches set for decision during the three months are the annual inter-University match between Oxford and Cambridge, and Old Oxonians v. Old Cantabs, both of which take place on Monday June 22. The Hurlingham Polo Pony Show is on June 6, and on the same afternoon a Ranelagh team will visit Hurlingham to try conclusions with the senior club. Roehampton also has a very interesting programme to offer. There has been now a slight change in the tournament dates arranged a few days ago, the revised list being as follows. The final tie of the Junior Polo Championship for Mr. Hazard's challenge cup is on Saturday, July 4; the Roehampton Polo Cup final on July 11; the Ladies' Nomination Tournament final on July 18; and the Public Schools' Cup final on July 25. The House of Lords and House of Commons match will be played on Saturday, June 6. The opening match of the season on May 2 is between Old Oxonians and Old Cantabs. The following weekly programme will be as nearly adhered to as possible. On Mondays there will be regimental games of the Household Cavalry and two matches; on Tuesdays members' games; on Wednesdays three matches; on Thursdays regimental games of the Household Cavalry and members' games; on Fridays members games and on Saturdays three matches. There will thus be by arrangement three days for matches, three days for members' games, and two days for regimental games.

Despite a cold and backward spring and a summe, that was distinguished chiefly by low temperatures dull skies, and absence of sunshine, game birds did not fare altogether badly in 1902. Although no particularly heavy bags were made, it could not justly be described as a bad grouse year on either side of the Border. A heavy breeding stock was left on the ground at the close of the preceding season, and this, together with the absence of disease, assisted to make up for losses occasioned by unfavourable conditions of climate. On the higher moors numbers of broods perished, but on more sheltered ground the sport obtained by the shooting parties was about equal to the average. The distribution of the partridges was extremely unequal. On the light soils, from which the surface water quickly drained away, they throve fairly well, but on the cold clay lands there was but a poor show of birds. An exceptionally late harvest interfered seriously with operations in September, greatly increasing the difficulty of obtaining good bags by walking up the Coveys. Driving was attended with a fair measure of success, and large scores were reported from various parts of England. The conditions of climate which adversely affected game birds were no better suited to the requirements of red deer, and in consequence neither heads nor weights were up to the usual standard during the past stalking season. The end of the year marks practically the close of covert-shooting. Wild pheasants were sadly deficient in numbers this autumn, but considerable mortality from the usual epidemic disease notwithstanding, there was no appreciable falling off in the supply of hand-reared birds. In passing it may be observed that the hen pheasant by no means deserves the accusation of being a careless mother which is often brought against her. On the contrary, she guards her offspring with the utmost vigilance and often shows remarkable courage in repelling unwelcome or hostile intruders. But it must be admitted that the pheasant mother bestows insufficient attention upon the site she selects for her nest and its method of construction. So rude a structure as it is scarcely deserves to be called a nest, and often it is built in exposed situations. The young birds are thus peculiarly liable to the attacks of many enemies—stoats, weasels, rocks (they eat the eggs,) hawks—and when in addition the weather is unfavourable the brood rapidly grow smaller. Not infrequently the wild hen pheasant loses the whole of her family.

It is curious to consider how entirely artificial the modern sport of pheasant-shooting, for in a large proportion of the southern woodlands the game consists almost entirely of these birds. Into coverts that under natural conditions would only support a few hundreds as many thousands of artificially bred birds are turned down. Were they not fed every day by the keepers the greater number would undoubtedly perish. The success with which pheasants are reared on a very large scale is really remarkable, and reflects great credit upon the head keepers who are responsible for the management. To raise poultry in large numbers is well known to be a most difficult matter, requiring much experience and the utmost care in regard to sanitation. And yet on many English estates 6,000 or 8,000 pheasants are reared artificially every year. Sometimes an epidemic disease breaks out and kills off the young birds in wholesale fashion. It is believed to be due to the neglect of sanitary precaution and to the practice of using the same ground for breeding purposes in successive years. But breeding from birds in confinement season after season under wholly artificial conditions must tend to deterioration. At Christmas country houses are usually well filled with visitors who are invited for the purpose of taking final toll of the pheasants. November and December are the special months of covert shooting, and not a few good bags were made this autumn. During the visit of the Prince of Wales to Lord and Lady Iveagh at Elveden Hall about 8,000 head of game, consisting chiefly of pheasants, were killed in three days. This is by no means a heavy bag for Elveden. In the days of the late Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who leased it for a number of years, larger scores were made on this fine sporting estate. In central and southern Scotland pheasants thrive fully as well as they do in the south country, although Scottish keepers are scarcely so skilful as their English brethren in breeding them artificially. Whether for shooting, fishing, deer-stalking, or agriculture, Perthshire is certainly the foremost county of Scotland, and on many estates good sport was obtained this autumn. A total of about 4,000 head bagged by Lord Kinnoull and party in the Dupplin coverts included such interesting varieties as roe and capercailzie, in addition to the usual woodland game, and further north, at Balmacaan, Invernessshire, Mr. Bradley Martin and his friends killed 26 1-2 couple of woodcock in the course of covert shooting. Another huge bag of wild duck has been made at Netherby, Sir Richard Graham's place in the north of England, upwards of 1,300 being killed in one day. On the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to Netherby, earlier in the season, about 1,000 were obtained in one day, and the larger total mentioned has been exceeded in past years.

Rugby football has undergone so many changes since it was first played at the school from which it takes its name, and was a game of such indeterminable and varying character when it first became a popular pastime, that no comparison between the present game and that of the earlier sixties can fairly be instituted. The essential principle of the game, the feature which distinguishes, and always has distinguished it from the Association code, was, it is true, the same. The ball could be carried, and the hands were always called into use. One can say this without prejudice to the fame of the Rugby boy who first carried the ball and thus earned a memorial tablet at the school, though at the same time all old Rugbeians with a taste for antiquarian research will quote chapter and verse to sustain the claim to immortality of the boy who made the first "run" with the ball tucked under one arm and the other free to "fist off." That fine old bellicose phrase breathes the true spirit of old-time Rugger. "It was not a parlour game," said its devotees. The number of players was originally unfixed, and an old photograph of the first Blackheath team of exactly forty years ago depicts not the Heathen fifteen but the Heathen eleven. From Sir R. G. Head downwards, they are a sturdy lot of men, and every one of them played in long trousers—a fashion that prevailed well into the seventies and went out with the cowl, a form of head-gear without which no back was complete. It gave a side a nautical look. But the game has changed even more than the dress. The writer first played Rugger as a small boy in 1869, or seven years after Blackheath had begun to popularize the pastime in England. He played under something like the Heathen rules; they merited the title. Some make queer reading in these days of scientific play, referees, penalties, and "suspensions," that have reduced the game from a melee in which hard knocks were the rule to something really "gentle and joyous." Just consider what the following rules permit. They are taken from those governing the game as played by Blackheath in the first year of its existence. "Any player holding the ball, unless he has made his mark after a fair catch, may be hacked. "Hacked" is a euphemism for "kicked;" but there was lawful and unlawful kicking, as the following delightfully naive rule shows:—"No player can be hacked and held at the same time, and hacking above or on the knee or from behind is unfair." But this rule must yield pride of place to the following serious declaration of the law of the game:—"Though it is lawful to hold any player in a scrummage, this does not include attempts to throttle or strangle which are totally opposed to the principles of the game." We called the said throttling or strangling "scragging," a most painfully suggestive word, but one quite in keeping with the old-time tackles in which the neck was twisted round until one might have been in the hands of an expert Thug or a drunken garroter.

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DEATH OF M. BLOWITZ.

(Concluded from page 5.)

"Not at all," I promptly replied. "In this case it is not a question of money, I can assure you; it is something more embarrassing. But before beginning I should like to see a copy of "The Times."

Both looked at me with amazement.

"What?" exclaimed Oliphant, "you do not know "The Times."

"Excuse me," I replied, "I know "The Times" very well. I know quite well what it is. I have a friend at Marsellies who concludes all his political discussions with the words: 'You cannot call that in question; it is "The Times" that says so.' The phrase has become proverbial among his friends. But I have long been living in the remote southern provinces, and I have never seen a copy of the paper."

Oliphant broke into loud laughter. Then he went out of the room and came back with a copy of "The Times," containing some twenty pages, which he spread out on the floor, covering the best part of the carpet with it. I was dumbfounded.

"A friend of mine," I said, "always told me that I ought to write in a roomy daily paper. I think that size would satisfy him."

FIRST MESSAGE.

The following day I went to Versailles. I found M. Thiers in a very irritable state of mind. He was indignant against French political parties. He accused the Royalists of perfidy, the Republicans of ingratitude, and the Bonapartists of impudence. I left him without daring to speak of my new occupation; but on retiring, reflecting on what he had said, I drew up a note, which I sent to Mr. Oliphant. He was very much pleased with it.

"A genuine hit," he said. "There is not a word to alter in it. You are a born journalist."

He then sent off my first telegram to "The Times." The following afternoon as I was walking along the boulevards, I bought a copy of the "Liberté." In the latest news I saw the telegram I had sent on the previous night under the words: "A telegram from Paris to "The Times," says. . . ." I experienced one of the strongest emotions I ever felt in my life." The power of the telegraph in its connection with journalism flashed upon me at that moment, and I felt I could turn it to account. I then resolved that I should remain in Paris and become a journalist.

A CRITICISM OF HIS METHODS.

A caustic critic writing some years ago in reference to M. de Blowitz observed:—

Louis Veuillot was led by study of the writings of a gentleman who still adorns the French press to the conclusion that he was born respectful. One does not need the scent of him who wrote Les Odeurs de Paris to discover that M. de Blowitz was born a journalist of a kind. In fact, he records how the discovery was made by a very competent judge while the name of Blowitz was as yet not famous. It was Laurence Oliphant who said to the greatest of correspondents twenty long years ago: 'You are a born journalist; you show all the symptoms of the vocation.' There are varying accounts of the circumstances under which 'twas said; but M. de Blowitz's own is doubtless as authentic as any, and it has the merit of eing sufficient. Here it is, as recorded by himself for the admiration of the world in "Harper's Magazine" in the January of 1891. He had been hanging about at Versailles, where certain accidents had thrown him in the way of M. Thiers. He had just been taken on by "The Times," to stop a gap while Mr. Hardmann was on leave; and, speeding to the great man with the good news, he found him so angered by the ingratitude of Republicans and the imprudence of Bonapartists as to be able to talk of nothing else. He was therefore indisposed to listen to a recital of the private affairs of Blowitz, and the born journalist came away somewhat——But let him tell the tale. 'I left him without daring to speak of my new occupation; but on retiring I felt quite discomforted to have come back with empty hands. Reflecting, however, on what M. Thiers had said, I drew up a note, which I sent to Mr. Oliphant.' It was then that Mr. Oliphant, who found the note useful, did solemnly recognise the mission of M. de Blowitz. 'The day after the publication of my first telegram I went to see M. Thiers, not without some apprehension. He was awaiting me with impatience. "Tell me," he said briskly, "how it comes about that 'The Times,' and following it all the French papers, were able to publish a conversation which I have had with no one but you?" There was no room for hesitation. I told him the truth. It was a theatrical surprise. He too at once saw the strength it might give him in an indirect but striking manner to introduce his ideas into the public mind. That conversation supplied the matter for other telegrams; and there was Blowitz launched. The stop-gap became a permanency, and the newspaper reader had a perennial source of amusement.

In itself 'tis but a common breach of confidence. Its merit lies in the fact that it is confessed by the hero, and confessed with a serene inability to see how it will look to people not born journalists which imparts a truth more valuable than mere accuracy of detail. What does it signify that Laurence Oliphant's version differed? or M. Thiers' from both? We know what our Blowitz is willing—nay, proud—to let the world believe of him; and that is enough. There are men—even born journalists—who would 'blush all over' (like Miss Yonge's young lady when she reflected that her sweetheart wanted to marry her) when they reflected that they had rushed to make money out of the confidence of an acquaintance, had gone to see him again 'not without some apprehension' of the kicking they deserved, and had been contemptuously forgiven because they might be made useful. Laurence Oliphant's praise would rankle in the minds of such half-hearted creatures like a horsewhipping unavenged. It is not so with the New Journalist—not so with M. de Blowitz. He can see nothing in it which was not his trade, his destiny. Already he had done as good; for he began with a private letter to a newspaper which put a spoke in the wheel of M. de Lesseps in the Marseilles Election of 1869. He was standing in a battery at Brimborion when M. Ducatel signalled with the white flag to let the Versailles troops know that there was an unguarded spot in the walls of Paris. A young American lady pointed it out to him and then the demon of journalism took its hold of me.' With the inspiration of a man of genius be told the young American lady to watch and wait till he came back. Then, having disposed of one possible competitor, away he rushed to be the first with the news. Later on, when he was correspondent with all the forms, he did a thing still 'swarter' and more Scadderesque. It was his luck to drop in one day just after M. Thiers had finished a heated conversation with a Russian diplomatist. Thiers boasted that the Russian had just congratulated him on his success in bridling the Republicans. Outside M. de Blowitz found Count Chose, from whom he learnt that in fact the diplomatist had expostulated with Thiers in respect of Gambetta's violent language. M. de Blowitz combined his information into a telegram which caused the Conservatives to be delighted and to set M. Thiers at defiance. There, says M. de Blowitz, 'for the benefit of younger journalists': that is how the trick ought to be done. Then he tells them how to maintain their dignity. They do it this way. When the M. Thiers who has had such a trick played on him says unpleasant things, they must give way 'to fits of nervous excitement,' and say 'in a loud voice,' 'The ruler of a State commits a great imprudence when he receives a journalist who can repeat aloud what is told him in a whisper.' Well, so he does; but what about the journalist? M. de Blowitz neither knows nor, though Moses—(to whom this particular journalist should listen rather more than to another)—came back from the dead to tell him, will he ever understand the answer.

This, then, is M. de Blowitz's function in life, the thing which M. de Blowitz does by instinct: to get information no matter how, to use it without scruple, to put up with snubs, to be known to all men as a tale-bearer, to be addressed by all men as one who will repeat to you his own advantage, to be avoided by the prouder and to be used by the less scrupulous as a vehicle for misleading confidences. It is not a position that would be agreeable to a man of honour; but then honour and the New Journalism have nothing to do with one another. When you go from work to workmanship—the great question about every artist: as we know from daily instruction—it is not to be denied that this particular artist is a master workman. The abject want of humour and the colossal vanity which combine to make him incapable of understanding how poor a figure he makes have not destroyed his sense. He can judge and discriminate. For twenty years now he has daily sent the news from Paris. The form is often exquisitely absurd; sometimes the matter is suspicious; yet on the whole he has shown himself very shrewd and right. Much that comes from him is merely sent through him, as through a spout; but that has its uses. There is this to be remembered, too, that more—and more important—people use the spout called Blowitz than any other. You do not believe the tale told, you are even firmly convinced of the contrary; but it is useful at times to know what is the exact lie which it suits the interest of this or the other eminent person to tell. After a time you get—if it is yours to watch the news from Paris—to distinguish with tolerable certainty between Blowitz spout and Blowitz commentator, in which latter capacity Blowitz is not to be despised. On the whole, he knows the country in which 'il s'est fait naturalise vaincu' as well as most men, and when vanity, pomposity, and certain influences, do not lead him astray, he judges well. For the rest, he knows the place of 'Times' correspondent too thoroughly to let those influences lead him too far. It is first and foremost the merit of that journal that you never suspect its news of being cooked to serve a political party. But it is not every foreign correspondent who does his duty as it is understood in 'The Times' office, nor do even the orthodox among them do it equally well. You can always disentangle the useful fact from the merely comic form, or from the padding which is pure Blowitz. To be sure, it is not as an industrious and unscrupulous collector of news that M. de Blowitz is the beloved of those for whom he enlivens 'The Times.' It is the style which is the man—that style which is not to be paralleled out of the choicest specimens of Baboo or the immortal Portuguese conversation book. To place this unique English is not so easy as a vain people may think. You are not much nearer when you say that it is Blowitz. Rumour will have it that the language of 'Our own Correspondents' messages from Paris is, in fact, the product of collaboration between M. de Blowitz and some unknown translator in the office. There is a great deal to induce belief in this theory. Only on this supposition can you account for the appearance of an announcement that 'the cavaliers were returning from the Bois in masses' or the many even finer examples of the comic effects to be produced by the literal translation of the idioms of one language into the mere words of another. But M. de Blowitz would be independent of this help. He is nearly as funny in his reminiscences as he is in 'The Times' though they are free from 'English as she is spoke.' The fact is, he has in him a something of M. Prudhomme which is intrinsically comic. If he never quite said that the chariot of the State is sailing on a volcano his metaphors tend that way. They are M. Prudhomme in the spirit if not altogether in the form. The pomposity, the anxiety to be epigrammatic in defiance of Minerva, the joy in the use of platitudes, are all there: only M. de Blowitz has heard of Prudhomme, and has been taught to avoid his excesses. He is Prudhomme educated.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

THE Memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 10th January states that there were no material fluctuations in the prices of food-grains.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result shows a decrease of 2867 persons relieved, as compared with the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Decrease.
Workers	422	...	422
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	4,000	1,555	2,445
Total	4,422	1,555	2,867

In Bijapur all relief was stopped except the grant of dole to a few village servants, which will be continued till the 31st instant. In Ahmedabad gratuitous relief is being continued only to a few paupers in Viramgam Taluka, and will be finally closed before 31st instant. Elsewhere throughout the Presidency relief operations have been entirely closed. The publication of these weekly memoranda will be discontinued from this date.

THE number of persons in receipt of famine relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay	422	4034	4456
Central Provinces	7398	4462	11860
Total British Provinces	7820	8496	16316
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	601	601
Total Native States	...	601	601
Grand Total	7820	9097	16917

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay	...	4555	1555	− 2901
Central Provinces	11313	4322	15631	+ 3791
Total British Provinces	11319	5887	17206	+ 890
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	654	654	+ 53
Total Native States	...	654	654	+ 53
Grand Total	11319	6541	17860	+ 913

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st January.

There will be 10-inch R M L Gun Drill at both Head quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st January.

1. The Regiment will parade at Mahim Railway Station, B B and C I Railway, at 3-50 p.m. (Bombay time) on Saturday next, the 24th instant, for Skirmishing Drill on the Mahim Sands.

Dress—Drill order. (Putties to be worn, no Helmet Ornaments.)

(2) Attendance on this parade to count 3 Points towards the Commanding Officer's Prizes.

(3) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3-5 p.m. (Bombay time). Railway fares will be paid for those member joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road and Mahalaxmi Stations. Members travelling from other Stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. "A," "B," "C," "D" and "E" Companies will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Thursday next, the 22nd instant, at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes with rifles and side arms. (All Non-Commissioned Officers will parade with rifles and side arms.)

3. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergt.-Major at Head-quarters.

4. The Commandant desires that all Members who have not yet drawn their Arms and Accoutrements will do so without further delay.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruze from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

MOTOR-CARS as yet show no signs of being much used in Portugal. Last year only twenty were imported, of which eighteen were French, one English, and one German. The bicycle trade is also languishing; only 572 bicycles were imported in twelve months—223 from the United States, 151 from France and 85 from the United Kingdom. The population of Portugal is about the same as that of London.

It is again reported that the Pope is in indifferent health. His Holiness is, indeed, a wonderful old man. The Pope enjoys something of the tenacious vitality of his Church (writes a correspondent in the "Scotsman"). Age does not wither him. His energy and intelligence are marvellous. He does everything for and by himself—writes his own allocutions and encycals in his own stately Latinity; reads the daily journals in several languages with his own eyes; and forms his own opinions as to the burning questions of the day; while alive to every incident arising out of a spiritual empire on which, if the sun never sets, a cloud ever hangs. For well-nigh a quarter of a century he has not set foot outside the "Palace and the Garden" situated on the least healthy of the hills of Rome, and yet he has seen every Cardinal whom he himself made within the first years of his pontificate depart to the "still country." He is all but through his 93rd year, and the case immediately before him is the creation of new members of the Sacred College of Curia so as to keep its personnel numerically equal to the task of one day electing his successor!

The Anglo-Saxon is considered the strongest type of the Caucasian (says a writer in the "Phrenological Annual"). They have an admixture of the elements of all the races, and we need not be surprised to find them successful merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, bankers, seamen, and statesmen. They make conquests from Colonies; have strong domestic attachments to their kin and country; enact rigid laws, which they obey as well as enforce. Their judgment in mercantile matters is sound, and their enterprise and philanthropy are unequalled by any other nation. The Anglo-Saxon has every temperament; the framework of body is solid; the brain is well developed in the anterior and coronal lobes. Firmness, cautiousness, acquisitiveness, conscientiousness, and benevolence are prominent. They can learn science and philosophy, make inventions, and apply the rudimental ideas of the other races. There is enough impulse and ardour in their temperament to give versatility of talent and an enterprising spirit.

The decline of Brazil as the great market for wine and general merchandise is a severe loss to Portugal (says a Consular report). Brazil and Portugal are connected by identity of race, language, customs, and tastes, so that it is there, more than in any other country, that Portuguese products should be valued. But of late years the emigration from Italy and Spain has upset the Portuguese trade, and large quantities of wine and other supplies are now sent from those countries at lower prices and of much the same quality. Every year the competition increases, and it is difficult to see how, under present circumstances, this all important market for Portuguese products is to be preserved. Apart from the colonies and Brazil the prospects of the country appear to be improving. Every year brings more capital to be invested, and more modern machinery for the benefit of the numerous industries.

Fleet-street, with its courts and alleys, is gradually being denuded of its literary associations, though it may be clothing itself in others which our great grandchildren will cherish. But "Goldsmith's House" in Wine Office-court, to which many Americans make pilgrimage, remains. It is now propped upon crutches, lest it should miss the support of its disappearing neighbour (says the "Academy and Literature.") No. 6, Wine Office-court, seems to have received Goldsmith in the year 1760. He had been writing for John Newbery, and in these "superior lodgings" he dwelt with one of Newbery's relatives, whose duty was probably to stimulate Goldsmith's spasmodic energies. On May 31, 1761, as you may learn from the "Dictionary of National Biography," Johnson supped at Goldsmith's lodgings. And we learn that he came "dressed with scrupulous neatness." For he had learned that Goldsmith had quoted him as a "precedent for slovenly habits." Boswell's account of his first call on Dr. Johnson would point that precedent.

In a recent report the United States Consul-General at Vienna states that, in addition to various other enterprises for increasing Austro-Hungarian exports, the Zenta, one of the vessels of the Austro-Hungarian navy, lately commissioned for a year's cruise, has been, in a measure, rendered available for purposes of commercial investigation. The Zenta will visit the chief ports of Africa, several important island groups, as well as Uruguay, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic. An experienced officer of the Austro-Hungarian consular service has been detailed for duty—with the consent of the marine section of the Ministry of War—to accompany the vessel on her cruise, in order to study the trade conditions of the countries visited and make reports to the Government, with the ulterior object of increasing the exports of Austro-Hungarian products to the districts in question.

The fondness of Her Majesty for dogs in general, and the Borzoi in particular, is universally known. A most pleasing incident is chronicled in the Christmas number of the "Kennel News." Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Charles of Denmark, came to the Kennels. A large white apron was produced which was duly donned by the Queen who went amongst the dogs, saw most of them, and fed them with chunks of bread prepared for the purpose. Upon leaving the kennels Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness the Princess took with them some half dozen of the inmates of the kennel, who accompanied their royal mistress and her daughter across the park to Sandringham House. This incident proves the already admitted fact that the dogs at Sandringham are kept and fostered from a genuine love of the species, which seems to animate not only the Sovereigns themselves, but the whole of the Royal Family.

The issue of Whitaker's famous annual recalls a story old Mr. Joseph Whitaker used to tell illustrating some of the difficulties he had to contend against in the production of the first "Almanack"—more than thirty years ago. Some of the officials in the Civil Service flatly refused to state the amount of their salaries, and as there was no means of obtaining the information elsewhere, Mr. Whitaker had recourse to a decidedly "slim" expedient which was amply justified by the result. He simply guessed their incomes, and some of the guesses were pretty wide of the mark. The ruse was completely successful Amour propre induced those whose salaries were understated to send indignant corrections, while the attentions of the Inland Revenue officers were equally effective in cases where the amount was overstated. Excess rather than deficiency of information is the difficulty "Whitaker" has had to deal with for many years.

The liners are not the British merchant navy, they are only one part of it. In fact, liners compose only one-seventh, while tramps compose six-sevenths of the total number of British steamships. This great volume of tonnage must not be ignored by either the statesman or the writer if he is to have an accurate knowledge of our mercantile greatness (says "World's Work.") Our supremacy lies in our tramp shipping. We are still predominant in liners, but it is in this class of shipping that Germany and America can most boldly attack us. In tramps we have a long lead, for, excepting the small Scandinavian fleets and a few continental firms, the world's tramp shipping is British. The peculiar quality of the tramp is that she is bound to no one route and restricted to no regular succession of ports. She goes wherever, within the limits of the ocean, there is cargo to be carried.

The young ladies who are really a trial in the field are, according to "Live Stock in Health and Disease," those who, with neither seat nor hands or mounted on coarse-bred under-conditioned brutes, with "lovely heads and flowing tails," will thrust themselves into positions in which they are as much out of place as they would be in the Grand National Steeplechase. They help to crowd into a gate-way when hounds are getting away, although they have no more chance of riding straight through three fields than of jumping a 20-foot brook; and they are as loud in calling attention to merits, beauties, and performances of an animal that would be dear at £20 as if it were one of the beauties of the Brocklesby stud. Their proper position in the hunting-field is with the old squires who have lost their nerves, the fat farmers on fat green colts, and the numerous tribe who love hunting, but honestly admit to themselves that they have not the least idea of keeping up with the hounds if the pace much exceeds ten miles an hour, or the leaps are beyond the powers of a sporting donkey.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 3 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

IN the old days of masts and sails, when smartness aloft was the test of a sailor's ability, the competition to be first to " cross royal yards " was something which it is difficult to imagine or describe, says the "Globe". . . Yet this prowess met with no reward in hard cash, with no increase in pay. It was enough to be the idol of their messmates, to be the pride of their officers, and to receive perhaps some of those little indulgences which sweeten the life of a sailor. If it can once be established in the Navy that the best gun's crew, and the best captain of a gun are those on whom the safety of their country depends, and are accordingly to be treated as the men whom the fleet delighteth to honour, there will be emulation enough and to spare. But this can only be brought about by a stern insistence on the pre-eminent claims of gunnery, by a refusal to admit any excuse for non-compliance with the regulations, and by making an officer's future career and promotion dependent upon the proficiency in gunnery of those beneath him. The first reform must take the shape of an intelligent way of making out the firing returns ; at present they are scarcely comprehensible to the trained Naval expert. Full publicity should be given to them, and the ships should be placed in order of merit, in their respective stations, and in the fleet at large. The publication of such a list would wake up crew and officers alike, and we cannot imagine any ship consenting to occupy a place at the bottom in any two consecutive years. Above all, it must be understood that the safety of the nation stands above the susceptibilities of those commanders and gunnery lieutenants whose feelings might be wounded by the publication of such a return, nor should the most exalted rank in the fleet be suffered to plead exemption from complying with the regulations applicable to all alike.

There is a certain magnificence of composure in the way Englishmen look out on the world. Beside them Germans and Americans appear fussy and self-conscious, and the French self-assertive. They have the consciousness of a thousand years of continuous growth, of a great Imperial tradition, of a noble recognition that a position such as theirs imposes obligations. But the calmness of Englishmen in critical times, admirable though it is, has come to be a source of national weakness, because it has ceased to be founded on a sense of their ability to overcome every danger that may arise but their inability to realise that the danger can arise. That is to say, success, peace, luxury, and ease, has transformed our serene confidence in ourselves into lethargy and foolish good nature. Hence we live from hand to mouth, and drift into war totally unprepared. This was the case in South Africa, and so lamentable was the state of things it revealed in our military and political organisation that it was supposed we should take care never to the caught in the same way again. But what has been done to guarantee us against an even more disagreeable surprise ? Nothing whatever, and to-day we are face to face with a crisis of which we can see the end no more clearly than we saw the end of the Transvaal crisis before the Boer ultimatum of October, 1899. What we do not care to realise is that at any time we may be involved in a European struggle, which will decide the fate of the British Empire. The consequence is, we are even less prepared to meet it than we were to maintain our supremacy in South Africa. We leave recruiting to chance, which we call the voluntary system ; education in both the Services is starved, and while millions are wasted on extravagant administration of the army and navy, there is no department of strategy, and things generally are organised to suit party struggles, but not for war. This would not matter so much if our rivals were weak and occupied at home. But so far is this from being the case that at least three of the Great Powers are strong, aggressive, and organised on national lines to wrest from us the supremacy which our fathers won for us. We have everything they want, and while we lull ourselves into a lotos-eating dream of universal peace they are adding ship after ship to their navies, and building up their power on our weakness. The wonderful rally of the Colonies to the flag in South Africa has indeed taught the world that it must be cautious in dealing with England yet awhile. But unless we prove that the Empire is something more than a bundle of sticks, we shall not be left in our fool's paradise long. We may delude ourselves others we cannot delude. And therefore the sooner we give up trifling with defence and take to business the better,

The Secretary of State for War has under consideration the present arrangements for the passing of recruits into the Army, and has convinced himself that much requires to be done in order not only to better the accommodation, but improve the positions in which recruiting depots are situated in many of our large centres of industry. We have drawn attention to this matter on several occasions. We are glad therefore to find that at length it is acknowledged that there is reason for the complaints as to the injury done to the Service by the continuance of the antiquated methods by which the soldier is almost compelled to sink all idea of self-respect from the very moment that he comes forward as a candidate for a noble and glorious profession. There is no object to be gained that we can see by continuing many of the present recruiting depots. Their existence is a disgrace to us as a nation, and we trust most earnestly that the day is not far distant when they will all be levelled to the ground. Then, and not till then, will our voluntary system be given, a fair chance, as we have for years maintained.

Our American cousins are a remarkable people. In their character there is everything that is in our own both good and bad, and always in superlative degree. Their great men of business generally excel our own in the magnitude, enterprise, and organisation of their commercial undertakings ; and so also their home-grown imitation of Exeter Hall has attained to a pitch of folly compared with which the ravings of the old women of England, male and female, almost appear to be sober sense. In England, even Exeter Hall, singly or in unholy alliance with the liquor trade, would be powerless to obtain a prohibitive measure against the sale of beer in the regimental canteens ; but in the United States the supposed interests of public morality have been permitted to drive the soldier from his comfortable canteen, and the good liquor sold therein, to the low saloons where he is poisoned in order that the lowest of mankind may heap up profits The experiment has a very full trial and, unfortunately for the American Army, there does not appear to be any immediate sign of its abandonment. That the usually astute Yankee should have allowed so preposterous an arrangement to be made in the first instance is strange enough, but that he still permits it to continue casts a serious reflection upon his understanding. Can it be that Uncle Sam is growing prematurely silly ! At all events, the liberty of the subject seems to be respected more fully in monarchical England than in Republican America.

Very little has been heard recently about the new submarine boats which have been delivered at Portsmouth, and of the tests made of these boats. One of the dangers attaching to them was, however, revealed when a quantity of gasoline which was being discharged from one of them took fire, and enveloped the vessel in a sheet of flame. Very little damage appears to have been done, but it is evident that great precautions are needed in dealing with inflammable matter of this description. On another point, some interesting particulars have been made public by Captain Cable, of the Holland Company, who was at Barrow representing his firm and accompanied one of the English boats during her trial in the Irish Sea. He says that no trouble was found in maintaining the depth required or in steering the course, a run of two and a half miles being made without coming to the surface. This course was run entirely by compass, and a target 150ft long at the end of the course was repeatedly located. As is natural, Captain Cable reports that underneath the surface at the depth at which the experiments were made, the influence of ground swells and heavy seas was not felt at all. He went on to say, that when submerged, the submarine could steer a staighter course than a surface boat, because there was no wind but only currents to consider. We can understand that owing to the absence of rolling or pitching in a sea way the compass card would be streadier than in a surface boat, but it must be somewhat difficult to make allowance for the unknown currents prevailing below the surface. We suppose too that a bearing of the target was taken before the boat divid for the her long run and that the target was fixed. But these are conditions which might not readily occur in time of war, when for example, blockading vessels would most certainly be on the move and not remaining in one place for any length of time,

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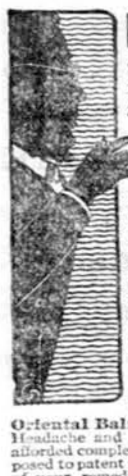

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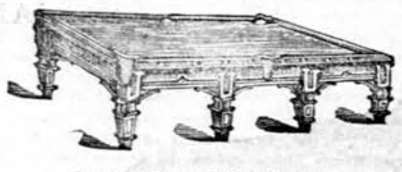

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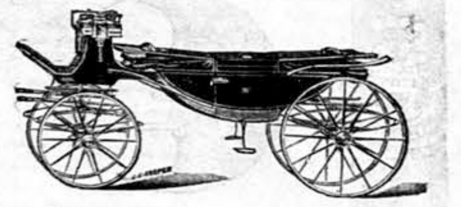

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2	Do.	„ 75 „	150
4	Do.	„ 50 „	200
10	Do.	„ 25 „	250
100	Do.	„ 10 „	1,000
200	Do.	„ 5 „	1,000
200	Do,	„ 1 „	200
523	Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

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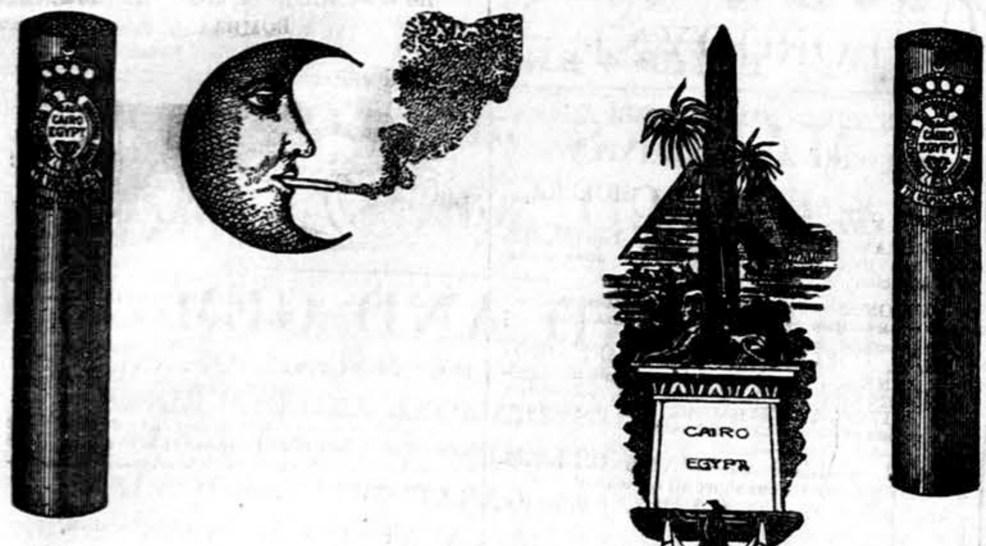

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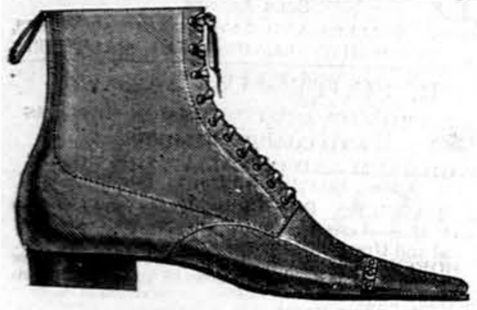

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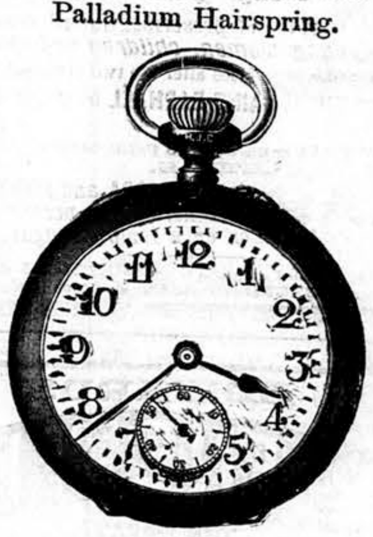

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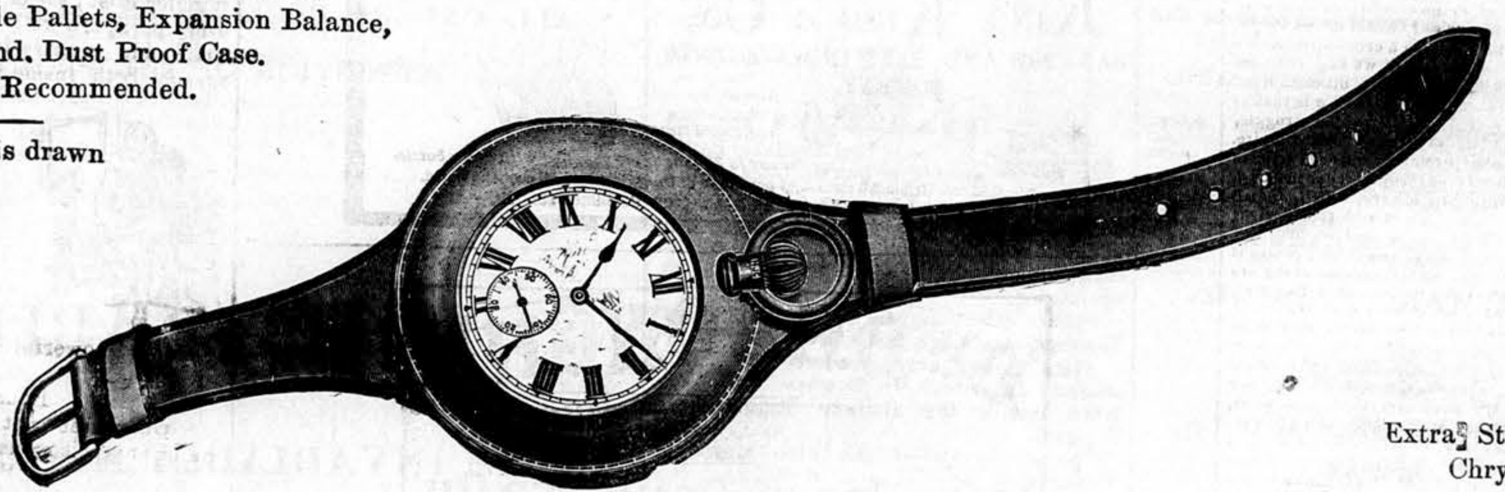

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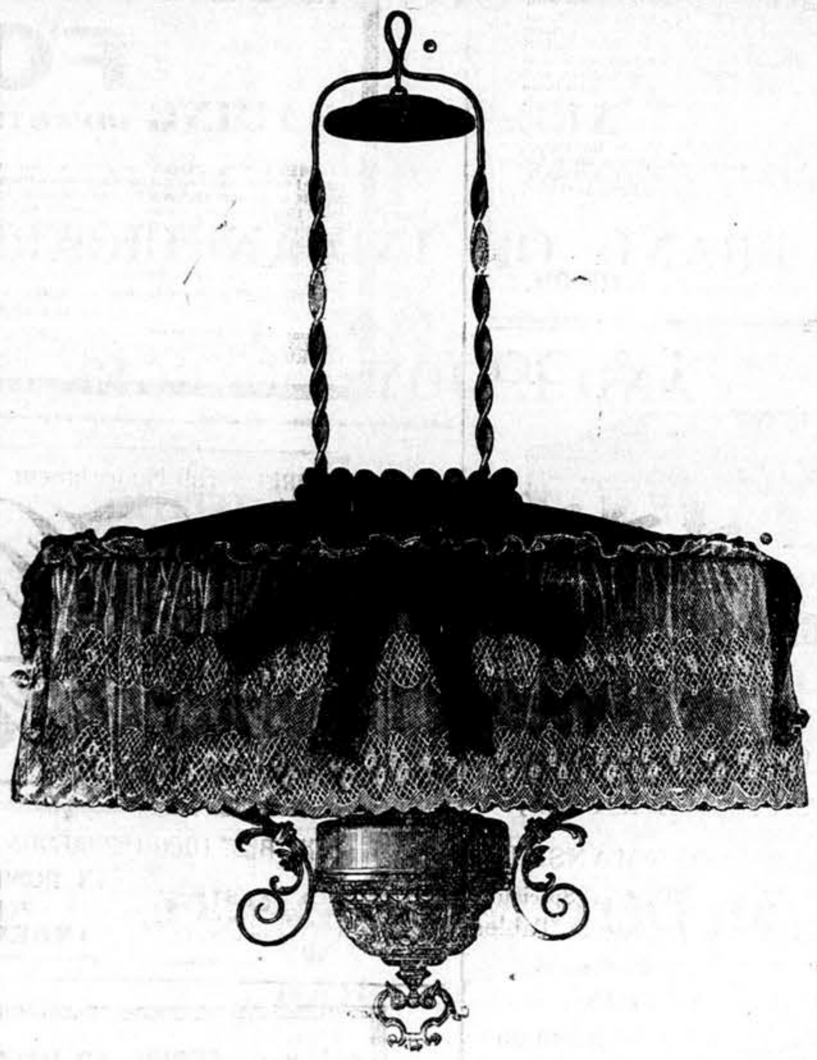

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